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Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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qualified service. All our branches
are under the supervision of a
qualified European. We never
submit inferior lenses or mount-
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the same careful service that you
would get at home. Our charges
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No. 21,161

號壹拾六百壹千壹萬式第

日叁廿月叁年寅丙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 4TH, 1926. 式拜禮

號四月伍年五十國民華中

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10
Yamat...	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.04	9.38	10.53	12.23	1.38	4.58	5.51	7.31
Taipei...	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipei Market...	Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Shanghai...	Dep.	7.33	10.06	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.59
Shanghai...	Dep.	7.36	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.03
Shanghai...	Dep.	7.43	10.18	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.25	5.29	7.10
Yamat...	Dep.	6.50	—	9.34	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.04	—	9.48	10.53	12.23	2.43	5.51	7.31
Taipei...	Dep.	7.16	—	9.59	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.05	7.44
Taipei Market...	Dep.	7.21	—	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.09	7.48
Shanghai...	Dep.	7.33	—	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.20	7.59
Shanghai...	Dep.	7.36	—	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.24	8.03
Shanghai...	Dep.	7.43	—	10.18	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.30	8.08

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

TEMPORARILY CLOSED.

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H. P. WINGLOW, Manager.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong: Daily, at 8 A.M. (Sundays excepted).
Sailings from Canton: Daily, at 8 A.M. (Mondays excepted).

MACAO LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. (Sundays: 9 A.M. only).
FROM MACAO: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily. (Sundays: 4 P.M. only).

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(1) The CHILDREN'S EARLY PROVIDENT SCHEME. Combines the very latest and best features of Assurance and Investment for the benefit of your child.
(2) PARTNERSHIP ASSURANCE. A plan of Assurance appealing to business men.

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HOW TO MAKE PAPER COSTUMES, Etc.

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No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
P.O. Box No. 620, HONGKONG.
SEE OUR SHOW WINDOW.

MILLION REPLIES TO A COUPON.

LAUNCHING A NEW PRODUCT. BUSINESS ENTERPRISE AND ORGANISATION IN BRITAIN.

Many Hongkong residents will have noticed, and some will probably have been interested in, the attractive advertisements of Messrs. Pears' new soap "Golden Glory" now appearing in the Home papers.

Behind the remarkable success of the launching of this new product upon an already well-stocked market lies, as might be expected, a story of strenuous endeavour. A full page advertisement in the *Daily Mail*, even when it offers a remarkable gift, does not pull a million active enquiries throughout the length and breadth of the country, as happened in this case, and satisfy those enquiries without careful and accurate preparation beforehand.

Business men who have any detailed knowledge of trade at home will realise that it is an extremely difficult task to persuade retailers to add any new line to their stocks unless they are satisfied that there will be a demand for it. On the other hand there is very considerable wastage if manufacturers and wholesalers expend large sums of money in creating a demand for a commodity before it is easily and readily accessible to the public.

National advertising is expensive if nation-wide distribution through the shops has not previously been secured. And yet how can that distribution be obtained before advertising commences? That is the problem which has to be faced. Usually it is met by two advertising campaigns organised on entirely different lines—one directed to the trade and the other to the public. This is the plan Messrs. Pears adopted and the wonderful results achieved should be put on record as a tribute to the effectiveness of commercial publicity when accompanied and supported, as it always should be, by high-grade office organisation.

In June of last year the new soap only existed in the form of a few sample and incomplete tablets. Then a wrapper was designed, while the works continued to grapple with various chemical and mechanical problems connected with the output. Much careful planning during the autumn led up to the opening of the advertising campaign addressed to the trade in January. Then the travellers, well supplied with talking points, were sent out. There was also released a large amount of literature for the dealers which included a letter, a book setting out the trade terms and the special bonus available only to the date on which the public advertising was to begin, and a facsimile of the full-page advertisement which was to pull the public into the shops on March 4th.

But there was a mystery connected with that full page. It was not complete. The details of a special offer which was to be made to the public were omitted. The reason for this was not explained, beyond the statement in the covering letter which merely said that they were "obvious."

One result inevitably was that the trade began to wonder and to talk. Meantime the travellers were going round and they had been spurred to a particular effort by the offer of a £25 prize for the salesman who obtained the greatest width of distribution as against the total number of customers on his territory.

A reminder letter-card was sent round to the trade on February 3rd with a special message, "Don't be caught without stocks," and a third pamphlet on February 13th, the front page of which said "2 out of these 3 messages do not interest you." One message was to the man already stocked to advise him to have more, the second to the man who intended to stock before the advertising began but who delayed doing so, asking him to delay no longer in order to relieve pressure on Pears' dispatch department, and the third to those who did not intend to stock until public demand arose from the advertising, pointing out that

(Continued on next column).

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD.

THE "CANTON GAZETTE'S" DIAGNOSIS.

On Labour Day, the *Canton Gazette* decided to take stock of world conditions and came to the conclusion to which it came.

America—the cradle of Liberty in the New World—where the rule of the majority is supreme, the starving workers are pitilessly bombed and gassed when they ask for better treatment, as in Persia and elsewhere.

The workers of England are in such a situation that one great strike follows another. The number of unemployed is so great that it is threatening the very economic foundation of the British Empire.

Crushed under the Dawes Plan, the German labourers are made to pay for the devastation, ruin and crimes committed by their former rulers. They are condemned to toil on a longer working-day for smaller wages, so that the international sharks may get their huge profits.

In France, the working masses live in a state of uncertainty. The cost of living is higher than the working wage. On the other hand, they have to pay in blood for the colonial folly of their imperialistic masters.

Italian workers are under the iron hand of the black-shirted Mussolini, who is terrorizing the workers, destroying their organizations, or mouth-filling bombastic diatribes.

The international capitalists are advertising against the proletariat. They are seconded by the labour traitors, who have headquarters in Amsterdam and Geneva.

Does this mean that the situation of the workers of the world is gloomy and hopeless? Certainly not. The movement of the labouring class is like that of a giant. In the present titanic struggle between capital and labour, the proletariat is at present in a crouching position, preparing to make a decisive jump upon its oppressors.

We would admit that the world seems a little out of joint, but we should not leave thought things were quite so bad as this.

they were losing the advantage of the special bonus if they did not stock in advance.

On the morning of March 3rd the dealers received an advance reprint of the *Daily Mail* page advertisement with a green border for window display. At the same time the details of the scheme to be made public in the coupon attached to the advertisement were broadcast to the trade.

Those details were that any member of the public handing in a coupon signed would receive free an 8d. tablet of the soap. Supplies of the soap were available in 37,000 shops.

The advertisement appeared and within a very short time approximately 1,000,000 coupons were used by the public. There were shops where as many as 100 people were waiting in a queue to present the coupons. The headquarters of Pears were inundated during the day with telegrams asking for stocks to be rushed out. Bright newsboys in certain towns were selling copies of the *Daily Mail* with the coupon at 3d., 3d. and 4d. each. Without the coupon they were prepared to accept the customary penny. A newsbill printed in red announcing the scheme had been sent to some 25,000 news-agents and quite a notable percentage of them became, for the time being at any rate, Pears stockists, and handed over the tablets in return for coupons.

By 10.30 in the morning the *Daily Mail* was sold out all over the country. By the first post on March 5th the delivery of mail matter at Pears' office weighed 23 tons.

It seems to be evident that the spade work done on the scheme accomplished in one day a distribution and a publicity which by other methods would have been a slow and painful process in the old problem of persuading the public to try a new soap. It is probably an underestimate to say that in 24 hours 3,000,000 people were introduced to and interested in "Golden Glory."

The sales and advertising campaign was the work of four men who pulled together throughout the strenuous months as a team. They were, Mr. Robert Pears, the Managing Director; Mr. A. B. P. Roberts, the Sales Director; Mr. A. W. Adam, the Works Director; and Mr. H. Powell Rees, the Advertising Director.

NEED OF MISSIONARY EFFORT.

THE WORLD'S CALL TO THE CHURCH.

SERMON BY THE REV. H. COPLEY MOYLE.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle's sermon at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning was of particular interest in view of the fact that Christian missionaries are being turned out, bag and baggage, from China and it is likely donations for the furtherance of missionary enterprise in the Far East will tend to diminish. The Cathedral Chaplain has no doubt whatsoever regarding the value of mission work and urges not only its continuance but considerable extension.

He preached from the text S. Mark XVI. 15. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." These words, he said, were called by the great Duke of Wellington "the marching orders of the Church." They were the parting command of our Lord, addressed to the Apostles and, through them, to all who profess and call themselves Christians. The Archbishop of Canterbury said recently "A careless popular opinion is still prevalent among thousands of Christian people in England that the furtherance of missionary effort is the obsession—I had almost said a fad—of a handful of enthusiasts." That is an opinion which is contrary to the command of Christ.

In the early ages of the Christian faith every Christian was keen to spread the faith. It was something vital, something which could not be bottled up and uncorked once a week, but a driving power in a man's life. If our church is to grasp the splendid opportunities which are her's to-day we must have again that feeling that being a Christian means having something so great and wonderful that you cannot keep it to yourself but must share it with others who do not possess it.

To-day four-fifths of the Moslem world is open to the message of Christ as never before. The Moslem world is in revolution; in almost every Moslem country old traditions and ideas are disappearing. The Koran, hitherto considered to lose its value if translated, is sold in a dozen languages. The Christian Gospel can be freely preached even in the streets. Moslem boys and girls are sent in crowds to Christian schools, and missionaries in all Mohammedan countries have to record conversions to the Christian faith.

Here we can see something of the readiness of the Chinese to adopt Christianity. It is only a few weeks ago that from this pulpit a Chinese layman gave his witness to the power of Jesus Christ, and within the last few months several Chinese have been baptised in this Cathedral and several have been married.

When we think of the vast population of this wonderful country of China it seems very modest to say that 60 men and 48 women are needed now to strengthen the missions of our Church in China. In this diocese of Victoria with its population of 70,000,000 people there is vast scope for missionary effort and every member of our Church who sojourns here for even a short time ought to help forward the missionary work that is being done. The work lies here at our doors, and if everyone who worships in this Cathedral were on fire with missionary zeal we should soon see a great advance of the kingdom of God in the diocese, and we should be doing our share in answering the World's call.

This is the World's call to the church. If it does not receive a full response it were better it had never been made. You and I have a knowledge of the Gospel of Christ and the world needs that Gospel and can only receive it through the instrumentality of men and women. Christianity is not a philosophy, it is not a system of ethics, it is not an explanation of the riddle of the universe but it is the message of a personal saviour who loves each man and woman and child.

DEBBINGTON.

HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

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(303)

MARTINI

AND
ROSSI
ITALIAN VERMOUTH.

THE
QUEEN OF ALL
ITALIAN WINES.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR
& CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong.)

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75 CENTRAL.
(51)

THE HONGKONG

(HONGKONG HOTEL), REGULAR BAR, HOTELS,
PAK HOTEL.

Telegraphic Address:
"KREMLIN, HONGKONG."

AND SHANGHAI

ARROW HOUSE HOTEL, PALACE HOTEL,
KALIN HOTEL, MAJESTIC HOTEL.

Telegraphic Address:
"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

HOTELS LIMITED.

In association with the GRAND HOTEL DE
WAGONS-LITS PARIS.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

Electric Lifts and Lighting.

Telephones on each floor.

Hotel Lunch, meets all Steamers.

Telephone: Central No. 373.

Tel. Address: VICTORIA.

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

PALACE HOTEL.

Tel.: Kowloon No. 3. Tel. Ad: "PALACE"

Three Minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry,
Wharf and Railway Station.

Entirely under English Management.

Electric Light and Fans Throughout.

EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.

Lounge, Bar and Billiard Room. Unrivalled
Chinese under the personal supervision of
e-Proprietress.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Terms to Families on application to—
Mrs. J. H. O'LEARY,
Proprietress.

45

The Only Hotel in CANTON.

Directly under European
Management.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL

Guide
and Trips
arranged for
and Special Care
Taken of TOURISTS.

Cable Address: "VICTORIA."

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GLENEALY HOTEL.

3 AND 4, GLENEALY, HONGKONG.

Tel. Ad: "GLENEALY," HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: C. 980.

A First-class Residential and Tourist Hotel.

Splendidly situated within easy walking dis-
tance of all business centres.

Large Airy Rooms. Hot and Cold Water.

Every room has its own private bath.

Excellent cuisine under the personal Super-
vision of the Proprietress.

Monthly and Family Rates, at Moderate
Terms.

For particulars apply—Mrs. FREDERICKS,
Proprietress.

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THE DISTILLERS AGENCY, LTD.

LONDON. EDINBURGH. GLASGOW.



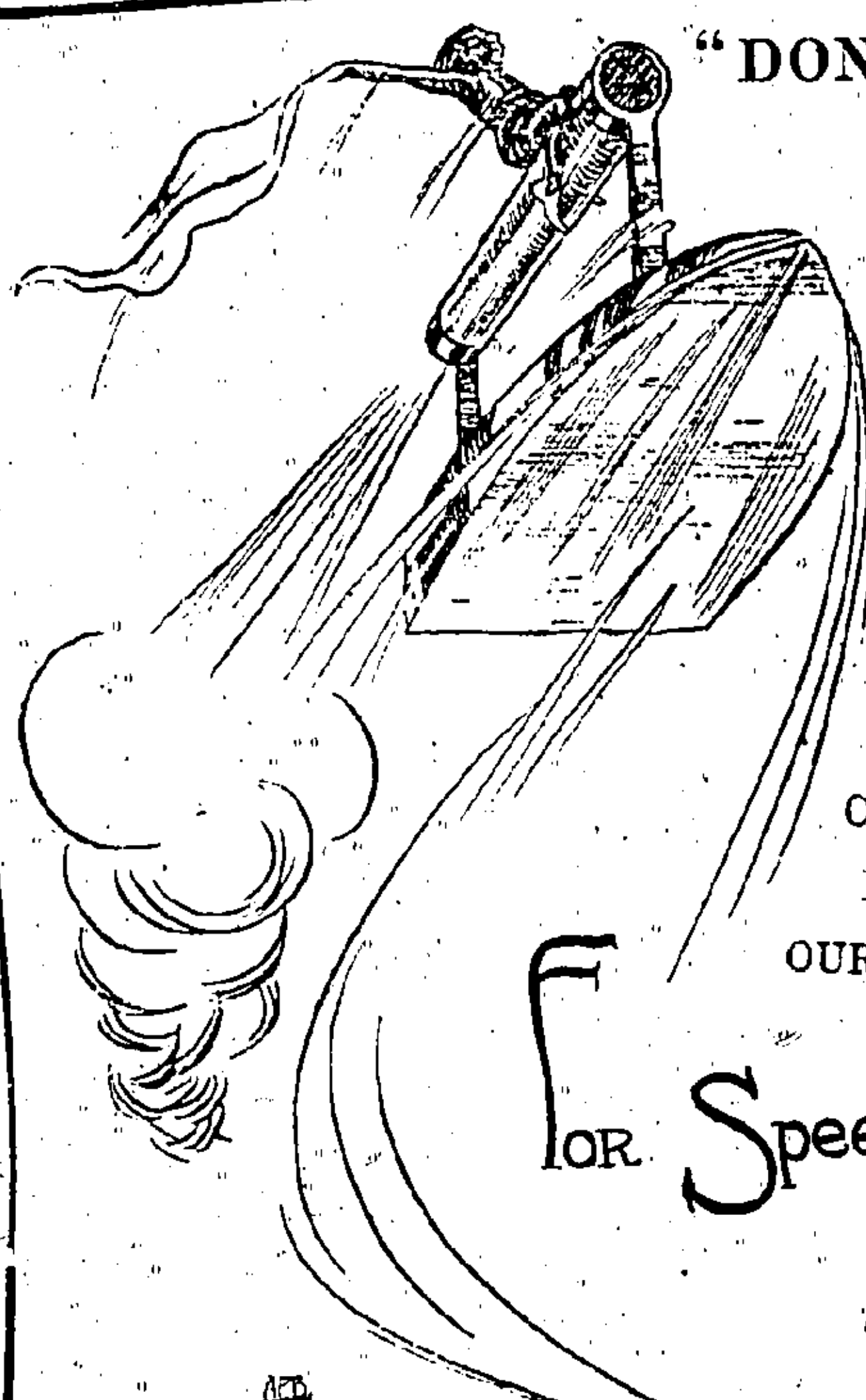
THE
"TOP NOTCH"
SCOTCH
"KING
GEORGE IV"
WHISKY

Pint flasks suitable for picnics, etc., now obtainable
at \$2 per flask duty paid.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

St. George's Building, Ice House Street. Tel. No. Central 135.



"DON'T BE TOO
LATE"

to take advantage

of our

10% Discount

on all

Dry-Cleaning

Orders.

LAST DAY

MAY 7th.

Clothing stored after

DRY-CLEANING

OUR WAY ARE SAFE.

FOR SPEED THE
STEAM
LAUNDRY CO.

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS: Yauwatti, Tel. K. 32.
HONGKONG DEPOT: 15, Stanley Street, Tel. C. 1279.
KOWLOON HOTEL DEPOT: KOWLOON DEPOT: 19, Canton Road.
PEAK HOTEL DEPOT: HONGKONG HOTEL: (Visitors only).

The Original Mackay



80 YEARS AGO
The Firm of Mackay
were the first to introduce
LIQUEUR WHISKY
Its success has led to the existence of many
inferior Brands offered under similar title.
MACKAY'S—THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY
combines in rare age and choice bouquet the perfection
of Highland Whisky & A Healthy Tonic—it satisfies
and lessens craving. Used in the leading clubs throughout
the world. Costs no more than ordinary whisky.
Obtainable from all the Leading Stores in the Colony.
WHOLESALE AGENTS—BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

TRADE 'KEPLER' MARK

COD LIVER OIL with MALT EXTRACT



Fortifies the
constitution and
brings children to
healthy maturity.
Increases weight.

Enables people of
all ages to keep
fit. Fortifies the
healthy and
restores the jaded.

Bottles of two sizes:

Reduced facsimile

All Chemists and Stores

To keep your skin in health
"HAZELINE" SNOW
(Trade Mark)
Glass pots All Chemists and Stores

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THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

QUESTION OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

MR. H. G. W. WOODHEAD'S SUMMING-UP.

Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., the Editor of the *China Year Book* and the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, occupied a short furlough last year in writing a book, *(The Truth About the Chinese Republic: London, Hurst and Blackett, Ltd., 15/- net)*. After completing this task he returned to China and, as will be remembered, paid an unexpected visit to Hongkong owing to the fact that he was one of the passengers on board the *Tungchow* which in December last fell into the hands of a gang of Chinese pirates.

Mr. Woodhead has been continuously engaged in journalism in China for the past twenty-three years and his book is an attempt to interpret to the Home public the issues which have arisen between China and the Treaty Powers as a result of the recent disturbances. "It is easy enough," as he says, "for the arm-chair critic or the sentimentalist at home to urge the scrapping of existing Treaties, and the relinquishment of the privileges certain foreigners at present enjoy. These people would probably take a very different view if they had lived for any length of time in China, and had acquired a first hand knowledge of the actual situation." Nor does the author believe that these critics are doing "any real service to China, or to their own countrymen, by creating the impression that the British and American public have completely succumbed to Chinese nationalist and Bolshevik propaganda."

Mr. Woodhead starts his survey of recent Chinese history from 1893 and his first chapter deals with the last years of the Manchus. He places clearly and concisely before his readers the causes which have led to the present troubles and sums up by stating briefly his conception of China's present problem. It is a book which is calculated to enlighten public opinion regarding the nature of the difficulties with which the Foreign Powers are now faced and we trust it will have a wide circulation. There is too little knowledge in the world to-day regarding modern China. The people of Europe and America who draw hasty conclusions from brief cable messages are too frequently led astray by the propaganda of those whose interest it is to foment disorder.

Mr. Woodhead does not believe in foreign intervention. On the other hand to suggest that the problem would be solved, or even assisted, by the wholesale scrapping of existing Treaties is, in his opinion, ludicrously to exaggerate the effect of these Treaties upon the domestic affairs of the nation.

"The real obstacles to China's regeneration and progress," Mr. Woodhead concludes, "are to be found not in the attitude or policy of the Treaty Powers, but in China herself. She has never been a Republic in name since the abdication of the Manchus in February 1912. The machinery for the introduction of really democratic government has yet to be produced."

"The Chinese Republic is a myth. It will not be made a reality by subjecting foreigners to the abuses and the insecurity under which the Chinese themselves have suffered at the hands of the Tughans. Since the passing of Yuan Shih Kai the authority of the Central Government has completely collapsed. The position of the Foreign Legations at Peking has become pathetic. They have had to deal for practical reasons, with the Peking Government, which has been the only administration accorded foreign recognition. But for all practical purposes their protests and representations to this Government might just as well have gone straight into the waste-paper basket. The Chinese Foreign Office has duly acknowledged and filed them. But it has not had the power, even if it had the will, to secure redress for foreign grievances, or to fulfil China's Treaty obligations."

"China, a country in which, until recently, the military profession has been held in disrepute, has now become the prey of rival militarists, who have expanded their armies until they have become a veritable incubus, absorbing every cent of the national revenues on which they can lay their hands. These militarists are unmoved by the sufferings of their fellow-citizens, and now ignore, or impudently defy, both the Peking Government and the representatives of the Treaty Powers. The Chinese is not noted for moral courage. He can easily be worked

up into a state of hysteria against foreigners, but he is more likely meekly, to submit to, or to attempt to buy off, oppressors of his own race. Successful resistance to oppression might have been organized in the days when the Chinese soldier was equipped with spears and bows and arrows. It is a different matter to resist a tyranny enforced by coolies equipped with rifles, automatic pistols, and artillery."

"There has from time to time appeared to be a possibility of one militarist subduing all his rivals, and imposing a dictatorship over the whole country. On each occasion, however, the attempt to reunite China by force has failed. The leading militarists have not had the financial or military resources, or the political ability, to seize and retain control of this vast country. The merchant class, from whom so much might have been hoped, have become disgusted with politics, and seem content to-day to carry on their trade by submission to military blackmail."

"Years of domestic chaos have resulted in widespread demoralization. The old saying that 'a Chinaman's word is as good as his bond,' no longer holds true. Corruption and dishonesty are now as prevalent in commercial as in official circles. It is always difficult, and frequently impossible, to obtain redress against fraudulent and defaulting Chinese."

"The spread of domestic chaos has been accompanied by a wave of nationalistic feeling, especially among the student class. They have been encouraged by Bolshevik agitators, and to some extent by missionary institutions, and now profess to see in 'Western imperialism,' 'capitalism,' and the 'unequal Treaties,' the cause of China's present troubles. Yet if every 'unequal Treaty' were abolished to-morrow, China would be no better off. Such a step would, indeed, tend to aggravate friction between foreigners and Chinese, as a result of subjecting the former to abuses from which they have hitherto been immune. Irreparable injury would be done to legitimate foreign interests without in any way assisting in China's regeneration."

"By the Bolsheviks the Chinese are told that the solution of their difficulties is to be found in the adoption of 'revolutionary' methods. They must tear up the Treaties, engage in a bloody struggle with the foreigner for national liberation, and then they may hope to become as contented and as prosperous as the Soviet Republic! Foreign commercial interests in China, on the other hand, which have been built up under circumstances of unusual difficulty, are fearful of any serious modification of their existing immunities. They are familiar with the situation in China as it actually is—not as China's plausible representatives at international conferences represent it to be. They recognize that many of the Treaty rights to which they are entitled are either obsolete or incapable of enforcement. But they prefer the evils they know to the uncertainties and risks which would follow any alteration in their status."

"Chinese and their sympathizers make much of the necessity of equality as the true basis of friendships, but mutual confidence is surely a prerequisite of equality, and such confidence is impossible under existing conditions. However sympathetic they may be towards China's aspirations, the foreign Powers cannot really deal on a basis of complete equality with a Government whose authority is openly flouted throughout the country, and whose engagements are not worth the paper upon which they are written. There must, of necessity, be an atmosphere of unreality about negotiations conducted with a Government which, when we come down to hard facts, can offer nothing but vague and unsatisfactory promises in return for any concessions which may be agreed to."

"Fourteen years of chaos is an insignificant period in the history of a nation which goes back for thousands of years, and whose civilization was, for many centuries, in advance of that of Europe. In the course of China's long and chequered history she has survived decades and even centuries of internal disorder. And inasmuch as there are no really fundamental differences between the Chinese, whether they come from the North or the South, or the East or the West, it may be hoped that time will overcome the present disruptive tendencies. Meanwhile there is much to be said for the evolutionary, as opposed to the revolutionary, method of dealing with China's foreign problems. No real good would be done by premature surrender on the part of the Treaty Powers to the present popular clamour. Britain, America, and Japan stated more than twenty years ago the conditions under which they would be

prepared to relinquish extraterritoriality, and agree to the modification of the present Customs regime. That China has made little or no progress towards the fulfilment of these conditions, which cannot be considered unreasonable in themselves, is no argument for the relinquishment of existing foreign rights. Compliance with these conditions would be as much in the interests of the ordinary Chinese citizen as of the foreigner resident in China."

"A few foreigners and Chinese believe that foreign intervention is the only remedy for China's ills. With that view I cannot agree. To succeed, such intervention would demand commitments which would be undertaken by no single Power, and which could only be attempted by a group of Powers without friction and dissension which would frustrate its aim. Even if a unity of purpose, which has not hitherto been attained between the Powers interested in China, could be secured on this occasion, intervention would necessitate the employment of large military forces, and the indefinite occupation of large tracts of Chinese territory. It would require the forcible installation in office—and authority—of Chinese who, by reason of their subservience to the foreigner, would incur the distrust of all their countrymen."

"It is, in short, impossible, as history has demonstrated over and over again, to help a nation which will not help itself, which does not desire foreign aid, and which, however passively it may endure the oppression of its own officials, will unite almost to a man against any threat of external aggression. No Power, or group of Powers, could be expected to embark upon so thankless, or hopeless, and so dangerous a task."

"The divergence of views that has recently become apparent between a section of the missionary body and foreign commercial interests is easy to explain. The missionary has prosecuted his work with special privileges which are not enjoyed by other foreigners, under the same 'unequal Treaties' which have enabled the foreign merchant to trade under the protection and jurisdiction of his own officials. Missionary work has been developed under the protection of foreign Governments, whose diplomatic and consular officials have had to devote no small portion of their time and energy to shielding Chinese converts from molestation and persecution, and enforcing the Treaty rights of foreign missions. A reaction has now set in among the Chinese, which has manifested itself in anti-Christian manifestations, and a growing hostility to Mission schools and colleges."

"If the missionary now feels that his Treaty privileges are obsolete, and constitute a hindrance, rather than a help, to his work, it by no means follows that he is speaking on behalf of foreign interests generally. There are many experienced missionaries to-day who share the merchant's view that the abrogation of extraterritoriality would be disastrous, both to the Chinese and to the foreigner."

"China's salvation must be worked out from within; it cannot be wrought from without. All that can be asked of the Treaty Powers is that they shall not unreasonably retain any rights which are not essential to the well-being of their nationals, and which restrict China's administrative freedom."

"The principal Treaty Powers have defined the conditions under which China can recover complete sovereignty. These conditions are not unreasonable. To talk of reciprocity to-day is sheer nonsense. The Peking Government cannot conceivably reciprocate in its treatment of foreigners. It cannot even pretend to guarantee them the privileges and security which Chinese enjoy as a matter of course in British possessions throughout the East."

"The peace of the Far East depends upon a number of factors, among which are the relations between Russia and

(Continued on next column.)

HOLLAND'S INDUSTRIES FAIR. LARGE ATTENDANCE AND GOOD BUSINESS.

OFFER TO PROSPECTIVE HONGKONG EXHIBITORS.

Holland's 14th Industries Fair, held from March 8-18th at Utrecht, was a success in every respect. As regards the number of participants, it was the biggest hitherto held since the fair was made international in September, 1921, and an exceptionally lively business was done. In almost all groups of industry the turnover was considerable, notwithstanding the harmful influence resulting from the special trade fairs experimentally held at Amsterdam.

The section "Building Materials" was of great interest and was largely visited, the reason being that, for the first time, an exhibition of municipal works (extension plans, plans of new buildings, bridges, harbour works, etc.) was connected therewith. The Road Construction Department in this section was much larger than before and many foreign firms were represented.

The experiment of organising a special group of fancy goods met with success and an amalgamated group of French manufacturers in that section did very well.

The Netherland Colonial Department attracted much attention by exhibits of rubber, timber and oil.

The number of exhibitors was 933 against 751 at the former fair. The exhibitors were distributed according to nationality as follows: Holland 619, Germany 100, France 66, England 48, Belgium 34, United States of America 26, Switzerland 12, Czechoslovakia 7, Austria 6, Italy 4, Denmark 2, Norway 1, Sweden 1. There were no exhibitors from Hongkong, China and Japan.

The number of visitors, principally business people, was estimated at between 60,000 and 65,000.

The buildings will in future be considerably enlarged, especially in connection with exhibits of heavy machinery. The next fair will be held from September 6-17, 1928, and will be again international in character.

The Consul General for the Netherlands in Hongkong is prepared to communicate with the Committee of the Fair on behalf of prospective exhibitors.

B.B.C.'S "JOKE."

APRIL FOOL'S DAY.

About three minutes before midnight on March 31st the announcer at the B.B.C. London station broke into the transmission of dance music, and said that immediately "Big Ben" struck the hour there would be an important announcement. Midnight struck, and the announcer returned; there came a further mention of the "important announcement," a rustling of papers, and then: "We should like to remind our listeners that it is now April 1st. Good morning, April Fools!"

Japan, and Japan and the United States. One of the most vital, however, is the restoration of stability in China. And this stability cannot be brought about by calling China a monarchy or a republic, or her nominal ruler an Emperor, or a President, or a Provisional Chief Executive. Nor can it be achieved by conceding to a moribund and impotent Government rights of sovereignty which it has no means of exercising. The reorganization of the administration upon a basis which will win public confidence at home and abroad, the restoration of the authority of the Central Government in such vital matters as the 'taxation of trade, the enforcement of international obligations, and the administration of justice, and the establishment of the rule of law in place of the whim of the militarists, are among the essentials of a solution of the Chinese problem."

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EXTRA STRONG ALE—it's brewed and bottled
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Revised by Members.

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Dr. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
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FOR THE TREATMENT OF
URINARY, GALL, BILIOUS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
PAIN IN THE BACK, NECK, OR HEAD, OR
OF THE LIVER, OR OF THE KIDNEYS, OR OF THE
BLADDER, OR OF THE UTERUS, OR OF THE
VAGINA, OR OF THE CERVIX, OR OF THE
VULVA, OR OF THE CLITORIS, OR OF THE
PENIS, OR OF THE TESTES, OR OF THE
PROSTATE, OR OF THE SEMINAL VESICLES,
OR OF THE URETERS, OR OF THE URETHRA,
OR OF THE VAGINA, OR OF THE CERVIX,
OR OF THE VULVA, OR OF THE CLITORIS,
OR OF THE PENIS, OR OF THE TESTES,
OR OF THE PROSTATE, OR OF THE SEMINAL VESICLES,
OR OF THE URETERS, OR OF THE URETHRA.

Scottish Letter.

THE UBIQUITOUS SCOT.
PRINCE OF WALES' TRIBUTE.
A FEW WORDS ON GLASGOW BARS.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, March 31st.

There are no better settlers overseas than Scotsmen. On his ranch in Canada he had 4,000 acres, but only four hands, and they were Scots. That was the text of the Prince of Wales' speech to the members of the Highland Society at their annual dinner which is one of the principal Scottish functions of the London season. He had travelled a good deal, he said, and "he had always found Scotsmen in the forefront of overseas development." They were even prominent outside of the British Empire. "He had been met by many pipe bands all over the United States, and the dick he was wearing was given to him by Scots in Buenos Aires and the Argentine."

THE VOQUE OF TARTAN.

The Prince, of course, wore a tartan kilt, as was fitting at a gathering of those who claim to come from North of the Highland Line, but it should be more generally remembered that the "garb of Old Gaul" is not worn in the Lowlands of Scotland. An American, writing recently of the comparative absence of the crime of murder in Scotland, speaks of this country as having "five million people in its heather and Highlands," and also calls it "the land of kilts." Where did this writer, and others, get their ideas of Scotland? Even Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, had them, or pretended to have them, and wrote to his friends at home letters which no doubt they took seriously, but were grotesquely funny to a Scotsman, or even to an intelligent Englishman. Professor Blackie said that in the Highlands nobody wore kilts but a fool or an Englishman; but practically all Americans and very many Englishmen evidently prefer to draw their ideas of Scotland from a superficial knowledge of the romances of Sir Walter Scott, with a flavouring from Punch.

GLASGOW'S STAND-UP BARS.

Many of the more humanly interesting problems in history are not solved—nor even mentioned—by historical writers, declares Mr. Neil Munro, the well-known novelist and journalist. He certainly makes a point when he says that while Professor Rait, the historian, can give us day and date for the Battle of Dunbar, he will not be able to say when the stand-up bar first became a feature of convivial life in Glasgow, and will almost certainly shuffle off in a disquisition on the beverages of our Norse invaders and their practice with horn mugs. Nowhere indeed in all the histories, is it indicated when the Tavern ceased to be a home from home, with chairs and tables, a rack to hang one's pipe on, and cheerful sawdust and spittoons. The modern Glasgow public-house, Mr. Neil Munro says he gathers from enquiries—ahem!—has a long mahogany counter like that which he once saw in a Bank, with two beer-pumps and a bibliotheque filled with bottles behind it, and, in front, a low brass rail covered with bird-line, to rest the feet on. Sometimes the counter has a horse-shoe shape, presumably for Good Luck. There is, it seems, no accommodation for sitting down. There are two theories regarding the compulsory use of the stand-up bar. The first is that the vintners introduced it in order to give customers with hollow legs a better chance to fill them than they could have in a sitting posture. The second, and more generally accepted, is that the Glasgow Licensing Authorities thought to induce sobriety by imposing conditions which would make the customer clear out as soon as he was served, as in the druggists' shops. They sadly under-estimated the standing capacity of the public. We shall probably never learn now exactly when this revolutionary change occurred. Let the historians therefore, make careful note of April, 1923, as the date when the Glasgow Magistrates discovered that the stand-up bar contributed little to the sobriety of the populace, and agreed to license a public-house without a bar of any kind, says Mr. Neil Munro. He adds that an experimental institution of this description has been opened near Glasgow Cross, and the watchful attention of the Trade is riveted on it. Physiologists are no less interested in a test which will prove whether, after years of disuse, the sitting posture in social hours can be restored to people who for generations have been accustomed to hook themselves on to mahogany bars. For chairs and tables, and food as well as drink, are the novel features of this establishment.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

The Directors' report and accounts for 1925 of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., of which Company Messrs. Arnhold & Co., are the Hongkong agents, show a great improvement over the figures of 1924 and a great improvement over 1923.

The premium income, which stands at £3,373,903, as against £2,037,570, shows an increase of £1,336,333. This increase is spread over every country where the Company operates and applies practically to all classes of business.

Taking the combined operations of the Corporation and its associated Companies into account the total premiums are £7,037,863, while total funds, exclusive of Capital, are £16,887,022.

A dividend of 4/- per share, free of income tax (including the interim dividend of 1/6/-) has been declared for the year, absorbing £278,818.

Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd., are also the Hongkong agents of the Merchants' Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. This Company has declared a dividend of 3/- per share, free of tax, which with the interim dividend paid in July will make 11 per cent. for the year.

CHINA ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the China Association was held on March 31st at the P. & O. Offices, Leadenhall Street, under the chairmanship of Mr. L. N. Lee. Those present were:—

H. H. Joseph, A. V. Apcorn, J. R. Michael, H. A. J. Macray, Com. R. Wayne, R. N. T. H. Whitehead, F. Salinger, Sir George Macdonough, R. H. Hills, G. A. Richardson, A. M. Townsend, Ed. F. Mackay, David Landale, W. H. Wickham, J. Hanbury Williams, Major W. F. Nathan, W. D. Kennett, H. G. Simms, G. T. Edkins, J. L. Beaumont, Lord Southborough, F. J. Abbott, H. F. Bell, Alfred Bryer, Dr. C. Frederick Strange, H. C. Wilcox (Secretary), T. Petrie, Alex. Reiss, J. P. Mackintosh, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, S. H. Dodwell, C. Rutherford, O. T. Cousins, A. R. Wood, H. D. C. Jones, Archibald Rose and F. Anderson.

Extracts from the report of the Association were given in the *Daily Press* yesterday.

On the motion of Mr. Archibald Rose, seconded by Mr. W. S. Nathan, Mr. Lee was elected Chairman. Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell, Vice-Chairman and Mr. H. G. Simms Hon. Treasurer of the China Association for the ensuing year.

On the motion of Mr. A. P. Wood, seconded by Mr. H. M. Townsend, the General Committee was appointed, as follows:—

Viscount Inchcape, Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonough, The Rt. Hon. Lord Southborough, Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart, Sir R. Wale Cohen, Sir Gershom Stewart, Mr. F. Anderson, Mr. Byron Brennan, Mr. J. S. Bruce, Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell, Mr. W. Fisher, Mr. I. S. Haskell, Mr. R. H. Hill, Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. W. H. Kennett, Mr. W. Landale, Mr. L. N. Lee, Mr. H. W. Looker, M.P., Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. H. A. J. Macray, Major W. S. Nathan, C.M.G., Mr. C. H. Pearson, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Mr. Archibald Rose, Mr. D. C. Rutherford, Mr. Charles V. Sale, Mr. F. Salinger, Mr. H. G. Simms, Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. T. H. Whitehead.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

	Rugby, May 1st.
Paris	147.45
Brussels	142.15/16
Amsterdam	12.98
Berlin	20.425
Copenhagen	18.585
Vienna	34.445
Helsingfors	193
Lisbon	2.7/32
Buenos Aires	45.5/32
Shanghai	2/107
Yokohama	1/114
New York	4.8615
Geneva	25.13
Milan	120.925
Stockholm	18.14
Oslo	22.40
Prague	184.3/16
Madrid	33.17
Rio	7.3/32
Bombay	9/21
Hongkong	1/5.27/32
Silver (spot)	30
Silver (forward)	29 15/16

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB CO.

A correspondent asks us for information regarding the year's working of this Company and when the annual meeting will take place. We are informed that the accounts for the year are now in the hands of the Auditors and that it is expected to fix the date of the annual meeting in about a week's time.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

The anti-cyclone is still central to the East of Tokyo and a wedge of relatively high pressure extends Westward to Tongking.

Local forecast: East or variable winds, moderate to light, fine to cloudy.

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THE STAR

AT 5.30 AND 9.15

MARJORIE DAW

"GAMBLING WIVES."

THE WORLD

AT 5.15 AND 9.15

TOM MOORE

"HARBOUR LIGHTS."

THE BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON ON POST-
WAR CHANGES.

Sir John Anderson (Permanent Under-Secretary, Home Office), replying at the annual dinner of the Association of ex-Service Civil Servants to the toast of the Civil Service, said that when he entered the Service the functions of government were strictly limited. The Departments kept very much to themselves, but when the great tide of social progress set in and the Government began to concern itself with schemes of reform, the Civil Service had to adapt itself to new conditions. With the passing of the National Insurance Act, the Civil Service had to tackle a very big commercial proposition against very powerful political influences, which were directed against the policy of the Government of the day. Then came the Great War, which had a profound effect on the Civil Service, shaking it up from top to bottom and compelling it for the first time to co-operate with the business men of the country. No one could doubt that that co-operation was successful and that it contributed enormously to the successful conduct of the war. (Cheers.)

It was equally true that the tasks which were set the Civil Service during those terrible years were of enormous benefit to the Service itself. They had the result of recreating the Service and rendering it more adaptable and more effective for meeting the demands, which were increasing still in difficulty and variety.

There was hardly any department of human activity which at the present time the Government Departments were not called upon to enter. The last job which had been given to them was to act as cash collectors in connection with the debt on delivery system. He did not believe there was anything to which the Civil Service could reasonably put its hand, that it was not capable of doing. The reason was that the Civil Service was recruited from all classes and representative of all types of training and education. It had had to meet various rude shocks. The traditional attitude of the Civil Service was sadly disturbed when its ranks were thrown open to women, while recently there had been a great influx of ex-Service men. As to the ex-Service men, the qualities of patriotism and keen devotion to duty which distinguished the young men who responded to their country's call at the outbreak of war were the qualities which they looked for in the Civil Service today. He was sure that that great body of ex-Service men who had recently joined the Civil Service would rapidly absorb the traditions of the Civil Service because they were good traditions, which all, he was sure, would be proud to adopt. (Cheers.)

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	May 3rd, 1926.
Hongkong Bank	\$110 buy, & sa.
Do. London	\$125 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$20 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$200 buy.
Do. C.	\$213 buy.
P. & O. Bank	\$21 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$28 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$435 buy.
China Underwriters	\$190 buy.
North China Insurance	\$114 nom.
Union Insurance	\$27 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$271 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$170 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$350 buy.
Dongas	\$28 nom.
H.K. O. & M. Steamboats	\$26 sel.
Hongkong Tugs	\$24 sel.
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$38 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$46 nom.
Shell Transports	\$75 buy.
Star Ferries	\$110 buy, & sa.
Waterworks	\$15 nom.
Oriental Navigation	\$15 nom.
China Sugars	\$28 nom.
Malayan Sugars	\$24 buy.
Benguet	\$11 buy.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$27 buy.
Langkate (combined)	\$24 buy.
Do. (single)	\$13 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	\$14 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$17 nom.
Railways	\$17 nom.
Tonghai Mines	\$5/ nom.
Ural Caspian	\$7/ nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$125 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$30 sel.
Hongkong	\$175 buy.
New Engineering	\$151 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$107 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$43 nom.
Hongkong Lands	\$43 nom.
Hongkong Realty (op.)	\$43 nom.
H.K. Territorials (op.)	\$43 nom.
Hamphreys Estates	\$151 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$100 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 nom.
Two Cottons	\$10.35 buy.
Oriental	\$151 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$107 buy.
Do. (new)	\$113 buy.
Amusements	\$17 nom.
Canton Ice	\$17 nom.
Cinema (combined)	\$134 buy.
Do. (old)	\$13 buy.
Do. (new)	\$13 nom.
China Buses	\$104 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$20 nom.
Do. (old)	\$15 nom.
Do. (new)	\$11 nom.
China Providents	\$5.50 buy.
Constructions	\$24 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$20 nom.
Der A. Wing (op.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$661 buy, 68 sa.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$25 cts. nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$30 sel.
Do. (old)	\$10 sel.
Do. (new)	\$24.80 sa.
Hongkong Tramways	\$104 sel.
Leas Crawford	\$214 sel.
Mackintosh	\$177 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	\$177 buy.
Do. (new)	\$74 buy.
Sinapore	\$11 nom.
Taxi	\$4 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 buy.
Watsons (old)	\$12 buy.
Wm. Powell	\$10 nom.
Singapore Tractors	\$3 sel.

buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.

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act like a charm in setting you right. Every person, young or old, occasionally needs to assist nature over trying times. If you would avoid sickness and be well, and always have good digestion, an active liver, clear skin and bright eyes, make a habit of occasionally taking BEECHAM'S PILLS. They may be taken with safety at any time, being

Always in Season.

SHANGHAI RACES.

RESULTS OF OPENING DAY OF SPRING MEETING.

[BY ARGUS.]

The Spring race-meeting, held under the auspices of the Shanghai Race Club, commenced yesterday and will be continued to-day, to-morrow and Saturday. It is of especial interest since it is the first meeting at which a distinction has been drawn between the China pony and the cross-bred. Ponies are now divided into Y and Z classes, the former being "China ponies" and the latter cross-breds. Y class shall be geldings, but geldings or mares are eligible for Z class. The official inspectors, who classify the ponies must be "qualified professional veterinarians."

Since the Autumn meeting, as a result of the new classification, such well-known performers as Warrenfield, Abbeyfield, Courtfield, Don Alphonso, Duke of Portland (late Symphony), Theatreland and Willowcroft have been barred from racing as China ponies.

Of ponies that have run at Happy Valley, the following are entered at the Shanghai meeting: Booran, Charcoal, Grey Steel (Z), Courtfield (Z), Fantastic Dablia (Z), Glorious D. (Z), Mystic D., Sunbenn D. (Z), Sunrise D. (Z), and Sancy Sue (Z).

Of the above Booran and Sancy Sue each ran into a place. Through the courtesy of Mr. C. Bernard Brown, Secretary of the Hongkong Jockey Club, the results below (as cabled from Shanghai) are available to the local Press:

1.—CHEFOO HANDICAP A. 1 1/2 Miles.

Winner, Tls. 700. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 200. A handicap for China ponies which have at any time been subscription griffins of the S.R.C. or T.R.C.

Mr. H. W. Fowler's Morning Flight (Mr. Dallas) 1

Mr. Liddell's Howcroft (Mr. Bremner) 2

Mr. F. Marshall's Larch Tree (Mr. O'Brien) 3

Time: 3.12.2.5.

2.—CHEFOO HANDICAP B. 1 1/2 Miles.

Winner, Tls. 700. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 200. Conditions similar to first race.

McBain and Munro's Cinders (Mr. McBain) 1

Powhattan's Smike (Mr. Bauld) 2

Sir Paul's Pretty Dablia (Mr. Moller) 3

Time: 3.20.

3.—THE WEI-HAI-WEI CUP. 1 Mile.

Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 250. Third, Tls. 125. For cross-breds that have never started in a flat race prior to January 1st, 1926. Winners of two or more flat races, 10lbs. extra; of one flat race, 5lbs. extra. Griffins of this meeting allowed 5lbs.

Mr. Toeg's Spearmint, 158lbs. (Mr. McBain) 1

Mr. T. J. Paterson's Dago, 158lbs. (Mr. Maitland) 2

Mr. Allan's Orange William, 158lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 3

Time: 2.00.3.5.

4.—THE CRITERION STAKES. 1 Mile.

Winner, Tls. 1,000. Second, Tls. 500. Third, Tls. 250. For China ponies, to be ridden by jockeys who have won at least five races in Hongkong or China or jockeys approved by the Stewards.

Mr. Day's New Zealand, 158lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 1

Mr. and Mrs. Hickling's Mark Over, 158lbs. (Mr. Maitland) 2

Mr. Camper's Old Bill, 158lbs. (Mr. Bremner) 3

Time: 2.03.3.5.

5.—THE GRIFINS PLATE. 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Tls. 750. Second, Tls. 350. Third, Tls. 175. For China ponies, griffins of this meeting.

Beith and Lemarchand's Piccolo, 158lbs. (Mr. Maitland) 1

Mr. Purcell's Como, 158lbs. (Mr. Bremner) 2

Winsome and Hasty's The Flamingo, 158lbs. (Mr. McBain) 3

Time: 1.30.3.5.

6.—THE CATHAY CUP. 1 1/2 Miles.

Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 250. Third, Tls. 125. For China ponies, griffins of this meeting allowed 7lbs. (Jockey allowance).

Mr. Liddell's Wheatcroft, 158lbs. (Mr. Bremner) 1

Mr. Day's Borderland, 158lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 2

Mr. F. Elias' Polydama, 158lbs. (Mr. Maitland) 3

Time: 2.03.3.5.

7.—THE TUNG SHING CUP. 1 Mile.

Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 250. Third, Tls. 125. For China ponies, griffins of this meeting. (Jockey allowance).

Mr. F. Elias' Firestone, 158lbs. (Mr. Maitland) 1

Mr. Mur-Hol's Puritan Boy, 158lbs. (Mr. Sokoloff) 2

Miss Billy Couts' Double Zero, 158lbs. (Mr. Bremner) 3

Time: 2.05.3.5.

8.—THE HART LEAGUE CUP. 4 Furlongs.

Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 250. Third, Tls. 125. For China ponies. (Jockey allowance).

Mr. Speelman's Zouave, 158lbs. (Mr. Heard) 1

Mr. Day's Greenland, 158lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 2

Beith and Lemarchand's Booran, 140lbs. (Mr. Maitland) 3

Time: 57.1.5.

(Continued on next Column.)

LOCAL SPORT.

BOWLS.

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club opened its season on Saturday afternoon with a spoon game, President v. Vice-President, and a mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament.

The bowls match resulted in a win for the Vice-President's team by 125 points to 83.

Scores:—

PRESIDENT: Coleman

McIntosh

Gourlay

Lapsley

(S.) 19

Dobbie

Branch

Hedley

Gibson

(S.) 8

Harr

Warren

Holland

J. Panchon

(S.) 19

McKinnon

Cooper

Lindsay

Green

(S.) 21

J. H. Johnson

Fraser

Stewart

Watt

(S.) 18

Total..... 55

Total..... 125

The results in the tennis tournament, which was played on the American principle, were as under:—

Mr. Young and Mrs. Hedley..... 44

Mr. Linaker and Mrs. Davis..... 38

Mr. Ferguson and Mrs. Fraser..... 36

Mr. Evans and Mrs. Clark..... 25

Mr. McKelvie and Mrs. Brown..... 22

Mr. Brown and Mrs. McKelvie..... 8

Spoons for the winning rinks were presented at the close of play by Mr. J. S. McIntosh (the President).

GOLF.

A.H.C.C. DENISON CUP COMPETITION.

The result of the April qualifying competition for the Denison Cup held at Deep Water Bay throughout the month was as under. Owing to the persistent wet weather there were only 24 entries.

A. H. Ferguson..... 65—11=83 qualified

Other scores included:—

J. W. Franks..... 72—71=64

W. Lang..... 77—9=68

W. F. Lubatti..... 83—131=69

9.—THE ECLIPSE STAKES. 1 1/2 Miles.

Winner, Tls. 750. Second, Tls. 350. Third, Tls. 175. For China ponies, griffins of this meeting. Winners 7lbs. extra. (Jockey allowance).

Mr. G. H. Stitt's Kismet, 158lbs. (Mr. Heard) 1

Miss Law's Beatoock, 158lbs. (Mr. Burkill) 2

Mr. Liddell's Ashcroft, 158lbs. (Mr. Bremner) 3

Time: 2.44.3.5.

10.—THE NANKING CUP. 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 250. Third, Tls. 125. For China ponies. Griffins of 1925 allowed 5lbs. (Jockey allowance).

Winsome and Hasty's Green Apple, 158lbs. (Mr. McBain) 1

Mr. Bauld's Erith, 158lbs. (Owner) 2

Mr. Day's Shenkolan, 158lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 3

Time: 1.30.

11.—THE HONGKONG PLATE. 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Tls. 700. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 200. For China ponies which have at any time been subscription griffins of the S.R.C. or T.R.C. Winners at this meeting and winners of any classic race barred. All other winners:—Of two or more flat races, 10lbs. extra; of one flat race, 5lbs. extra. Ponies that have started in and never been placed in a flat race allowed 7lbs.

Lalaca and White's Papyrus, 158lbs. (Mr. White) 1

Mr. Kimball's Zizi, 149lbs. (Mr. Bauld) 2

McBain Bros' Gog, 158lbs. (Mr. E. McBain) 3

Time: 1.49.

12.—THE TUNGSHING HANDICAP. 1 Mile.

Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 250. Third, Tls. 125. A handicap for cross-breds. (Jockey allowance).

Mr. Day's Bonnie Scotland, 158lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 1

Mr. R. S.'s Red Abbey, 158lbs. (Mr. Maitland) 2

Mr. Toeg's Saucy Sue, 158lbs. (Mr. Sokoloff) 3

Time: 2.01.3.5.

13.—THE TUNGSHING CUP. 1 Mile.

Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 250. Third, Tls. 125. For S.R.C. Spring 1925 subscription griffins. Winners at this meeting and/or of two or more flat races barred; of one flat race, 5lbs. extra. Placed ponies 3lbs. extra. (Jockey allowance).

Winsome and Hasty's The Warbler, 158lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 1

Mr. and Mrs. White's White Jade, 158lbs. (Mr. Moller) 2

Mr. Allan's Arizona, 147lbs. (Mr. Pollock) 3

Time: 2.01.3.5.

No time cabled.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FINCHERS FORGE AHEAD.

FATHERLY'S GAMES.

Forcing the game from the start, the Fincher Brothers defeated Yew Man Kit and C. W. Cheng yesterday in convincing manner in the H.K.C.C. tournament and proved to be in form despite a period of inactivity on account of the recent bad weather.

It was very pleasing to see Young Fincher more "at home" in the court than on his first appearance, and he was responsible for many "aces" in overhead work at the net. The Brothers combined very well and outplayed their opponents by adopting an aggressive game, a feature of their play being their strong service.

The Chinese pair were obviously thrown out of their stride by their opponents' consistent good play, and were hitting wildly most of the time. Their combination was not good; they were outclassed by a better pair.

The Finchers will now meet the Rumjahn tomorrow when a very fast and exciting match should result. The last of the second round matches of the Open Singles was played off yesterday when Cornaby met and defeated Major Willson in straight sets. Cornaby meets S. A. Rumjahn this afternoon.

Of particular interest to the members of the Hongkong Cricket Club was the Mixed Doubles match yesterday between Mr. and Mrs. Tottenham (owe 30) and Redmond and Mrs. Mitchell (owe 4/6). It was a fast match and was enjoyed by the spectators throughout. Mrs. Tottenham's base line play was a treat to watch and she very often beat Redmond who was trying to "snatch" her returns at the net. The Tottenham's better combination and greater consistency gave them a well deserved victory by 6-3, 6-3, they now go into the semi-final.

FATHER v. SON.

"Father" Green seriously considered his son D.S. (Dear Sonny) Green in the Club Singles yesterday. Beginning by "patting" "Dear Sonny" and giving him a "love game," "Father" gave him a good thrashing in the end because "Dear Sonny" tried his best to put his Father into light corners.

The detailed results of yesterday's matches are as follows:—

OPEN SINGLES:—(2nd rd) W. B. Cornaby beat Major C. Willson, 6-0, 6-4, 6-3.

OPEN DOUBLES:—(2nd rd) E. F. Fincher and E. C. Fincher beat Yew Man Kit and C. W. Cheng, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

CLOSE SINGLES:—(2nd rd) S. E. Green beat D. S. Green, 6-0, 6-2, 6-2.

HANDICAP SINGLES:—(2nd rd) Major W. B. Stevenson (owe 2/8) beat R. M. Henderson (own 2/8), 6-1, 7-5; 1. Foster enters semi-final, walk over from Col. Russell Brown.

MIXED DOUBLES:—(3rd rd) R. E. Tottenham and Mrs. Tottenham (owe 30) beat F. A. Redmond and Mrs. E. J. R. Mitchell (owe 4/6), 6-3, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

OPEN SINGLES:—(3rd rd) R. E. Tottenham v. Major W. B. Stevenson (To be played on the Stand Court); (3rd rd) W. B. Cornaby v. S. A. Rumjahn.

OPEN DOUBLES:—(2nd rd) Major C. Willson and G. R. Sayer v. M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo.

HANDICAP SINGLES:—"A"—S. E. Green (owe 15/3) v. L. Baines (scr.); T. C. Monaghan (scr.) v. R. E. Coxon (owe 2/8).

HANDICAP DOUBLES:—H. C. Gould and R. C. Cobbold (scr.) v. A. H. Crook and O. C. Womack (scr. 3/6).

Notice has been given that in all events rounds previous to the Semi-Finals must be completed on or before Saturday, the 8th inst., unless bad weather intervenes.

V.E.C. SPORTS.

THE ENTRIES NOW CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY.

THE MAIN EVENTS.

Mr. R. C. Wicheall, Honorary Secretary of the Victoria Recreation Club, stated last night that the late entries received had brought the numbers to a satisfactory total in most of the events. Until the handicaps are ready, it is impossible to make public the full list of names. Below will be found the entries for the main events of the meeting, which commences at noon on Saturday, on the Hongkong Football Club ground at Happy Valley.

100 Yards Championship:—Lieut. Hughes, Lieut. H. St. L. Nicholson, R.N.; T. Ahmet, M. P. Remedios, A. J. Mauricio, T. Hachiuma, Lance-Edr. Rogers, R.A.; G. P. Lammert, L. A. Carvalho, A. Rahmin, Eca Silva, A. M. Braga, B. Alves.

440 Yards Championship:—Lieut. Hugh St. L. Nicholson, R.N.; A. E. Carvalho, C. A. Figuerido, G. P. Lammert, L. O. Mackleworth, L. A. Carvalho, M. M. A. Sares, Li Ping Tong, Pte. J. Tienan, R.A.M.C.; H. A. Botelho.

Marathon Race:—Gr. Khulam Mohamud, L.N.K. Din Mohammad Sha, Gr. Abdul Gafar Khan (all H.K.S.B.C.A.); William B. G. Thomas, A. W. Workman, Arthur E. Stevens, John Burrows (all of H.M.S. Durban); Gr. A. Newman (Hdqr. R.A.); A. F. May; Langri Ali (Hdqr. R.A.); Pte. H.K.S. R.A.; Pte. Mahomed (1st Pk. H.K.S. R.A.); Pte. A. Bello (Surreys); Capt. C. D. Armstrong (Surreys) and C. J. Westerman.

FINANCIAL REORGANISATION IN CANTON.

LARGE INCREASE IN REVENUE.

WHAT THE ARMY DEVOURS.

Mr. George E. Sokolsky, in the series of articles he is contributing to the *W.C. Daily News*, deals with the attempts being made to re-organise the financial administration of Kwangtung by Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

The following figures of the annual receipts of the Kwangtung Province, from 1912 to 1924, were supplied by the Ministry of Finance:—

1912	\$24,425,428
1913	19,139,453
1914	18,229,760
1915	18,015,340
1916	18,272,183
1917	16,556,717
1918	16,184,140
1919	21,029,184
1920	14,444,813
1921	25,483,781
1922	19,829,233
1923	10,318,583
1924	7,888,902

MAY DAY.

OLD TIME FESTIVAL AT QUARRY BAY SCHOOL.

"THE SPIRIT OF YOUTH."

At Quarry Bay School yesterday morning there was a large party of parents and friends present to witness the May Day celebration, on the occasion of the Spring Festival.

Among those who accepted invitations were: Lady Clementi, who was accompanied by Mrs. Southern (wife of the Colonial Secretary), Mr. A. E. Wood (Director of Education), Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools), Mrs. Minnett, Mr. Greig, Mr. L. Forster (H.K. University), Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Franks, Mr. and Mrs. Ralston, Mrs. Tratman, Mr. K. E. Greig and Rev. H. R. Wells.

THE MAY QUEEN.

The festival was held in the grounds of the school, the flag-staff, the gift of the Taikee Dock Co., being utilised as a May-pole for the occasion.

Shortly after 11 a.m. the May Queen (Miss Betty Dorey) made her entry, attended by four "Daffodil Heralds," dressed in green and yellow (Misses Catherine Muirhead, Joan Seath, Ena Krown and Nettie Peterson). Then immediately afterwards came a merry throng of boys and girls, dressed in smocks and sun bonnets (made by the girls themselves), who tripped in and drew up round their Queen. After the crowning ceremony, the juveniles sang "The Queen of May."

Next followed a well-balanced programme, consisting of country dances, folk songs and poetry, all of which embodied the spirit of Spring.

The outstanding feature of these excellently rendered items was the happy, smiling look on the face of each of the little ones, until the death of poor "Cock Robin," when handkerchiefs were appropriately much in evidence. The little ones were "word and stop perfect" and each item was warmly applauded.

The Maypole dance, by classes V, VI and VII followed. Classes V, VI and VII next gave a splendid rendering of three pretty songs, preliminary to an exhibition of boxing.

THE PROGRAMME.

Recitation—"Little Things" P. Peterson.
Songs—
(a) "Little Brown Seed"
(b) "Snowdrops"
Kindergarten and Class VIII.

Recitations—
(a) "Waiting to Grow"
(b) "Daffodown Dilly"
(c) "Christopher Robin"
(d) "I want a Soldier" Class VIII.

Swedish Dances—
(a) "Clap Dance"
(b) "Ace of Diamonds"
(c) "Shoemaker"
(d) "I see You"
Kindergarten and Class VIII.

Recitations—
(a) "In the Fashion"
(b) "Sea Fever" Class V.

Songs—
(a) "Nut Tree"
(b) "Cock Robin"
Kindergarten and Class VIII.

Songs—
(a) "Tis the Month"
(b) "Fairings"
(c) "Morning Dew" Classes V, VI, VII.

The entire programme was completed within an hour, which reflects great credit on the children and their instructors.

SPEECHES.

At the end of the entertainment, Miss G. M. Cotton, Head Mistress of Quarry Bay School, in a few well-chosen words, thanked Mr. G. M. Young for the gift of sawarming ropes; Mr. Greig for providing a launch for the visitors and for the ones which he daily places at the disposal of the teachers and children travelling to and from Hongkong and the School.

Miss Cotton was especially grateful to Mr. Price for his personal supervision of the gear and furniture of the school, repair to which are continually necessary.

Miss Cotton next thanked P. O. Francis, of H.M.S. submarine *L.S.*, for his untiring efforts—permeated with good-nature—as Boxing Instructor to the boys of the school, and also Lieutenant Slade for allowing P. O. Francis to take the position.

Miss Cotton added that she considered a special vote of thanks was due to P. O. Francis, than whom there was no more painstaking member of the staff.

(Continued on next column.)

NO. 4 POLICE LAUNCH. SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP.

The No. 4 Police Launch, built by Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., was put through her official trials on Thursday and in every way fulfilled the high expectations of the builders and owners.

The new vessel, while primarily intended as a replacement of the old No. 4, constitutes a departure from the former design and a distinct advancement both in size, arrangement, and speed, from anything in the service. For the particular duty she is intended there can be no doubt as to her usefulness and efficiency, and that she will prove a valuable addition to the Police Patrol Fleet.

Among those on board for the trial trip were The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police), Mr. D. Burlingham (Assistant Superintendent of Police) and Mrs. Burlingham, Mrs. Bloxham, Mr. P. Taylor and Mr. G. Swan (Assistant Government Marine Surveyors), and Mr. Conrad F. Mendham, M.I.M.E., M.C.S.E. (Assistant Managing Director of W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.) and others.

After the launch had made three successful runs each way over the official course and had given ample demonstration of her power, speed and efficient turning qualities, she was anchored off Repulse Bay and the visitors were entertained to lunch on the Bridge deck. It may be mentioned that the ice used had been made in the "Kelvinator" on board during the morning. This apparatus was supplied and fitted by Messrs. Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd.

At the conclusion of the time Mr. Mendham proposed the toast of "The Success of the new vessel."

He said that in every run over the 3-knot course the ship had exceeded her rated requirements. Taking the average of all the six runs, covering a measured distance of 18 knots, the mean speed was 13.013 knots, being a little over half a knot in excess of the speed required by the contract. (Applause.) That speed had been obtained without the least forcing the boilers. Throughout the six runs there had been no difficulty in keeping the full bend of steam and they would all agree that the boat was remarkably free from vibration.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, acknowledged the toast and then proposed the health of the firm of Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., coupling with this toast the name of Mr. Mendham.

While he had always felt, he said, that the new launch would come up to their expectations it was in indeed gratifying to find that the day's test has more than justified his original opinion. She was certainly a model for future patrol boats and worthy of the work she was designed to perform. He specially thanked Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. for the liberal hospitality they had shown to them all and for the manner in which the comfort of their guests had been generally looked after. They hoped as time went on to see other such satisfactory boats delivered from the yard of the firm. (Applause.)

Mr. Mendham returned thanks and acknowledged the service Capt. Skinner had rendered in taking command of the vessel for the day. He also paid a high tribute to the Company's staff for the interest they had taken in the construction work.

Mr. Swan, on behalf of the guests, thanked Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. for their hospitality and congratulated all the members of the firm on the excellent job they had turned out.

At the conclusion of the speech-making the launch made two further runs over the Admiralty two-knot course. A final test was then run going astern after which she proceeded back to the Harbour, putting the guests ashore at Railway Pier. The day was pronounced by all to have been a complete success.

The launch is now again in Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co.'s Yard for a final touching up, previous to being handed over to the Government.

Gratitude was also due to Mr. Franks for permitting two of the gaoi warders (Mr. Cressey and Mr. Webber) to form, in conjunction with Mrs. Cressey (piano), the orchestra which had played for the entertainment. The three musicians had been untiring in their efforts to make the musical part of the programme a success, and the speaker thought no one could deny that they had worthily achieved their object. She thanked the members of the orchestra for their attendance at the practices and their willing co-operation at all times.

In conclusion Miss Cotton thanked the parents and all those who had helped to organize the May Day Festival.

"THE SPIRIT OF YOUTH."

Mr. A. E. Wood, who was in happy vein, congratulated Miss Cotton, her "very loyal staff" and the pupils for a delightful entertainment. Quarry Bay School, he continued, was a very young school which had already made a name for itself. It might be described as "a youthful school, taught by the spirit of youth."

Mr. Wood was especially pleased with the *esprit de corps* shown, which in large measure was responsible for the smooth running of any school. The entertainment and work done by the pupils bore eloquent testimony to the good-feeling existing between teacher and pupil; and as long as this state of affairs continued, they could look forward with confidence to the future.

Many of the guests took advantage of the visit to inspect the different class rooms and some of the work done by the pupils—all of which was subject for much favourable comment.

THE WING ON CASE. PEKING OFFICIAL AS HAND-WRITING EXPERT.

The Wing On case was continued before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, appeared with Mr. W. G. Sheldon for the prosecution (both instructed by Mr. Bulmer Johnson, of Messrs. Hastings, Denys & Bowley), Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. Elsie Zeitlyn (instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton and Mr. Leo d'Almeida) were for the respective prisoners.

Au Kim Lui, the first prisoner was re-examined by Mr. Zeitlyn. He said that he was the promoter of the Kwong Cheong Bank, and that the contributors had given him full power. He had taken out the deposits from the several banks in the Colony in 1923, and opened an account with the Wing On Bank for no other reason than that it paid a higher rate of interest than the other banks. He attributed the failure of the proposed Kwong Cheong Bank to the Wing On Bank having refused to return the money.

ANOTHER HANDWRITING EXPERT.

Leung Fan Pak was called as a witness for the defence.

Replying to Mr. Zeitlyn, he said that he was an official in Peking, but was now staying in Hongkong for a short time. He had qualified as a *kuiyan* (a high scholastic degree) and he was also a hand-writing expert.

On being handed the two labels which were respectively on "Ema" and "Nina," he said that the characters on each were written without hesitation, and he considered that they were written by one and the same person.

KNEW THE FIRST PRISONER.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin, witness said that he came to Hongkong on February 12th of this year. He had not been here in 1923. He had first seen the prisoner, Au Kim Lui, in a boarding house where some of the employees of the financial department lived in Peking. He had afterwards known prisoner fairly well, and had even seen him while he was in Hongkong.

Counsel mentioned several addresses in Hongkong, and asked witness whether he had seen him in any of these places. Witness said that he had not, and stated that whilst in Hongkong previously he had seen Au Kim Lui in the Bank of Communications. Au did not tell him that he was going to form a bank.

On being shown an exhibit, he said that the word Lung which was written there did not refer to him.

Questioned concerning Canton, witness said that he knew the city well, because it was his birthplace. He did not know of the existence of the Chung Wah Printing shop, because during the last ten years he had been absent from Canton for very long periods. He had never previously seen the second prisoner, nor had he even met the person, who had absconded after being arrested in connection with the alleged fraud.

Witness further stated that he first saw the labels of "Ema" and "Nina" a week ago in the offices of the solicitors for the defence.

Questioned as to whether he knew the Tung Ah restaurant in Canton, witness replied in the negative. On being shown two more exhibits, he said that the characters there were written by the same person.

"A MAN IS NOT A MACHINE."

Shown the Chinese characters representing \$20,000 in the book "Ema," he said that one word was written with three strokes in one book and with five in another.

Counsel: I put it to you that it is clear that the entries "yuen" in "Ema" and "Nina" are different!—Glancing at it you cannot see the difference. When a man writes characters, he writes differently sometimes.

I put it to you that they were written by two different people—I cannot tell the difference.

Given two other characters, he said that both were written with one stroke of the pen. When Counsel further pressed him he said "A man is not like a machine."

THE AFTERNOON HEARING.

Mr. Jenkin continued his cross-examination of witness in the afternoon.

Counsel put it to him that it was obvious the words on the labels had been written at different speeds.

Witness disagreed and said that so far as he could ascertain only one character appeared to have been written slowly. Replying to further questions, witness said that the handwriting in the deposit book "Ema" was that of a swift penman. He stated that handwriting varied according to a writer's disposition at the time he was writing.

Witness was re-examined briefly by Mr. Zeitlyn.

(Continued on next column.)

SEQUEL TO HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

ALLEGED EXPLOITS OF A JAPANESE.

The Japanese, who is alleged to have committed highway robbery, and snatched a Chinese lady's handbag, was charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Inspector P. Grant, who prosecuted, asking for a committal to the Sessions on both charges.

This man, it will be recalled, was captured on Thursday evening, following a chase in the Central district, when he was accused of snatching a lady's handbag. Upon his arrest he was identified as being implicated in attempting highway robbery.

The charges were that he assaulted a Chinese named Lo Fan with a dagger and stole \$1.30 and that he snatched a handbag from Leung Sau Chun in Queen's Road West. The bag contained one five-dollar note, a cigarette case, a powder box, and two Chinese books.

Giving evidence in connection with the first charge, Lo Fan, house coolie at No. 7, Felix Villas, Mount Davis Road, said he saw defendant and another man sitting by the side of the road near the path leading to Mount Davis Barracks. One man seized him by the neck from behind and the defendant, who pointed a dagger at him, searched his pockets and took about \$1.30. Both men then ran away. Subsequently at an identification parade, witness immediately picked out the defendant from among a number of other men as the man who had robbed him.

In connection with the second charge Leung Sau Chun, a private tailor to Chinese families, said she was walking in Queen's Road West with her handbag, containing the articles mentioned in the charge, suspended loosely from the fingers of her left hand. Two men approached her and as they drew level defendant bumped into her and snatched her handbag. She blew a police whistle and a Chinese constable gave chase to defendant.

A Chinese constable described the chase. He said he saw defendant drop the bag, and subsequently caught and arrested him in Lower Lascar Row.

Defendant, who said he committed both crimes because he was hungry, was sent for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

NO EXCUSE.

AMERICAN SAILOR'S UNRULY CONDUCT.

A week ago, James Brown, an American seaman of the U.S.S. *Helen* failed to appear at the Central Magistracy on a charge of having caused wilful damage to the extent of \$100 at a Japanese house in Wanchai.

It was explained by the Police that defendant had been handed over to an escort from the ship, which had left Hongkong on the following day.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the Magistrate, severely criticised the action, and ordered that the defendant should be brought before him when the ship returned.

Yesterday he was brought to the Magistracy in the custody of an escort and charged. He pleaded that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing.

In imposing a fine of \$10 and ordering him to pay \$90 as compensation, Mr. Lindsell remarked that drunkenness was no excuse.

ANOTHER EXPERT.

Li Tze Nam, who also had qualified for the degree of *kuiyan*, was another witness for the defence.

He said that he was now staying in Hongkong with H. E. Leung Shi Yi, formerly Premier of the Chinese Republic. He was engaged in teaching his children.

Mr. Jenkin said that the fact that witness was a tutor did not make him a handwriting expert.

His Lordship said that anyone who wrote Chinese was an expert in a way. The fact that witness was qualified in the writing of Chinese was sufficient to warrant his knowing something about it.

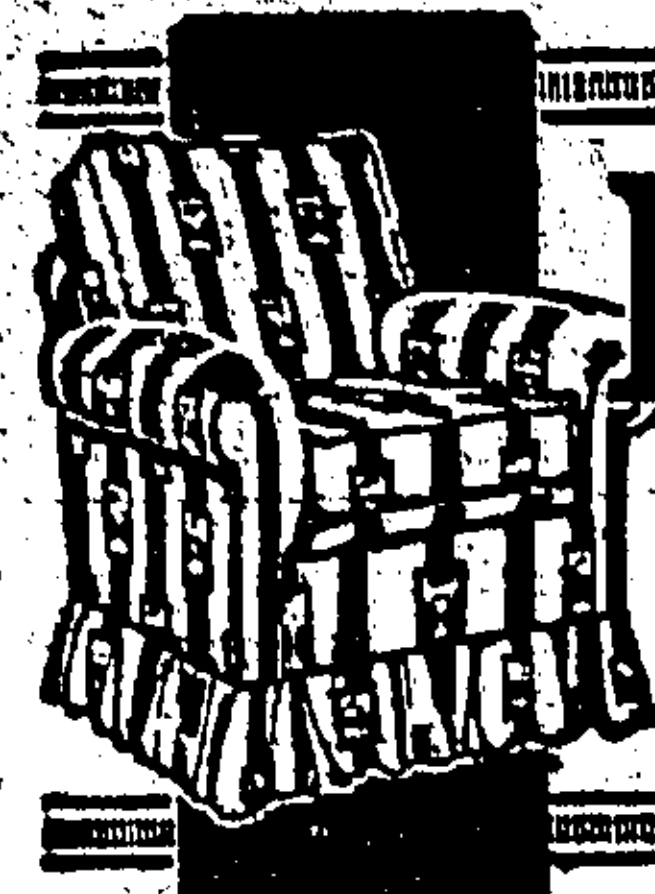
Replying to Mr. Zeitlyn, witness said that he had given much time to the study of Chinese characters. On being handed certain exhibits, witness said that as far as he could see the handwriting was that of one and the same person.

In cross-examination, Mr. Jenkin asked witness what reason he had for stating that there was no difference in the handwriting. Witness replied that the formation of the characters was the same. He agreed that there were some little differences, but thought those differences might occur in writing by one person.

He held that a person's disposition was an important factor in handwriting.

Asked as to when he was requested to give evidence in the case, witness said that he had been approached four days ago.

At this stage, the hearing was adjourned until to-day.



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SLAV DANCE IN G MINOR ... "
971 INTRODUCTION AND ... "
RONDO CAPRICCIOSA ... "

AT

ANDERSON'S.

[78]



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A Sample of Robertson Asbestos Protected Metal showing the process by which three corrosion-proof and insulating coatings are applied to the steel base.

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[112]

[A.F.S.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

COMPETITORS are Reminded that Matches Pre-ious to the Semi-Finals may be played off on or before SATURDAY, THE 11th INSTANT, unless interrupted by Weather Conditions. [3525]

KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the above Club will be held in the Kowloon Hotel on SATURDAY, 8th MAY, at 8.30 P.M. TICKETS at \$3 Per Head (Exclusive of Wine) can be obtained from the Undersigned or from the No. 1. Boy at the Club House.

K. A. MASON,

Hon. Secretary.

c/o JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 23rd MAY, 1926, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1925, and of declaring Dividend, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 23rd, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER,

General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3519]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 23rd MAY, 1926, at 11.15 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1925, and of declaring Dividend, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 23rd, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER,

General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3520]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 23rd MAY, 1926, at 11.20 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1925, and of declaring Dividend, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MAY 12th to MAY 23rd, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER,

General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3rd, 1926. [3521]

WANTED—CATERER for a Large Mess. Previous Experience Necessary. References Required. Apply Box No. 3524, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REOPENED Our Office at QUEEN'S BUILDING, Second Floor.

BERBLINGER & CO. [3513]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY Authorised Mr. HAROLD RUPERT REMINGTON to Sign the Firm's Name Per Procuration.

HARRY WICKING & COMPANY. [3511]

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE beg to inform all interested in SAFE DEPOSIT that they have actually in their New Building, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES at the Yearly Rate of \$3 for the Small Size and \$12 for the Large Size. Please Apply to The CASHIER. [3472]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

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with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

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INTIMATIONS.

FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These comfortable residences on MONTE DAVIS Road, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AGENCY CO., LTD. [3439]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on TUESDAY, THE 13th MAY, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts of the Year ended the 31st December, 1925.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 13th MAY, 1926, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1926. [3493]

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED will be held in the ROOF GARDEN of the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, THE 29th DAY OF MAY, 1926, at Eleven o'clock in the FORENOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended on the 31st December, 1925, confirming the appointment of a Director, and re-electing a Director and the Auditors.

By Order of the Board,

WALTER J. HAWKER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1926. [3508]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate for 5 Shares Nos. 36433/36442 issued on 30th November 1899, in the Name of the Late Mr. ALLISTON O'BRIEN COLL GORDON, has been Declared LOST and should the Same not be produced before 6th MAY, 1926, it shall be deemed CANCELLED and of NO EFFECT.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1926. [3478]

TO LET.—No. 41, Robinson Road, 4 Rooms and 2 Halls. Large Garden.—Apply to PERCY SMITH, SEITE & FLEMING, No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central. [3479]

PREMISES TO LET in the DAIRY FARM BUILDING, PENNINGTON STREET, East Point. Floor Area: 5,835 Sq. Ft. Height: 30.40 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [3356]

OFFICE TO LET.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

SECRETARY,

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

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Address of subscriber.

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Country of subscriber.

INTIMATIONS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SEAS.

From the great blue deep came forth the Empire, boundless and free. Across the wide waters of all the seas unceasingly pass men and ships, binding more tightly the common bonds of a noble heritage. Not least amongst these ties is

DEWAR'S

DEWAR'S "WHITE LABEL" AND "VICTORIA VAT" FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

50

BIRTH.

HUNTINGTON.—On April 28th, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. R. HUNTINGTON, a daughter (still born).

DEATH.

WORTH.—On April 24th, at Kiangyin Ku, Mrs. EMMA CHAMBERLAIN WORTH, wife of Dr. Geo. C. WORTH.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 4TH, 1926.

THE QUINN INCIDENT.

On the 1st instant we published, in parallel columns, the account which appeared a few days earlier in the *Daily Press* of the raid on Mr. QUINN's furniture, and the garbled version concocted by the *Canton Gazette*. While Mr. QUINN's furniture was being removed in a lighter to Shamshui, some "strikers" saw an opportunity for mischief and valiantly attempted to seize the furniture until a British patrol boat appeared in sight, when they discreetly but very promptly made off and deserted their launch at the Electric Company's bund. There was no shooting at all. The *Canton Gazette* informs its readers that the British sailors used their firearms, and that "to avoid a conflict the pickets did not return the fire, but steamed direct towards the wharf in front of the Electric Power Station." It adds: "This incident aroused a great crowd on the Bund and some ugly threats were shouted at the British Navy." The strike pickets, however, calmed the anger of the people and dissuaded them from marching on the Bund towards Shamshui. Thus are two novel situations created: the British Navy as pirates and the strike pickets as peacemakers. And there is a suggestion of dire retribution for such actions, just to preserve the balance.

We owe much thanks to the *Canton Gazette*, one way and another. The vituperation it indulges in and its displays of finesse in mendacity would be distinctly annoying were they not so greatly amusing and absurd. It is always a source of amusement to those, and they are many, who have outlived the glamour of the East. Occasionally the *Gazette* is threatened with intelligence, but it is not, even then, unpleasantly lacking in the use of double negatives and violated syntax, and seems ever to be a staunch supporter of the theory that grammar has little to do with expression. Its headlines, which gleam like oriflames in the sunset, compensate us for much. And its unctuous appeals, in gritty English according to the Moscow formula, to the masses! "Comrades, arise!" "Workers of the World, unite!" And then a row of dots.

One sometimes wonders why the *Canton Gazette* always sees the world outside Canton through the grating of a cellar in a slum, and speaks in the tongue of fallen angels. Can it never bring itself to face an issue frankly in the pursuit of truth, even though it has so often to "make face"? Politic falsehood is everywhere an accomplishment; in China it is an art. But crude and wanton lying is despicable. It is not art at all, even as it is manipulated by the artful *Canton Gazette*, where Truth is used as an episode.

There are, of course, different ways of saying things. If we were asked what killed a man who had a clean fall from the top of a tower, we would say that his death was due to violent impact with the solid earth. Hegel, who had a complicated way of thinking, actually said that the man was killed by the synthesis of Time and Space, the man's fall being expressed by a relation between "T" (time) and "S" (space). The *Canton Gazette*, if it reported such an incident, would say that the ground rose up to the top of the tower and hit the man on the head. Space precludes the treatment of this fascinating topic in all its amplitude.

No cases of notifiable diseases occurred in the Colony during the 48 hours ended May 2nd.

The annual dinner of the Kowloon F.C. will be held at the Kowloon Hotel on Saturday. Tickets may be obtained at the Club House.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer and Mrs. and Miss Birkett returned to Hongkong by the *President Jefferson* from a short holiday in Manila.

During blasting operations at Tai Hang village, near Causeway Bay on Saturday, a Chinese coolie was killed and two others were seriously injured.

During the week-end a Chinese was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of a dog bite. The dog was sent to Kennedy Town.

Supt. A. H. Aiers, who is retiring from the Shanghai Municipal Police after 37 years of continuous service, left Shanghai by the *President Pierce* on April 30th.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was published yesterday announcing the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Wilfred Thomas Southern as Colonial Secretary of Hongkong as from May 1st.

Lady Willington, the wife of the Chairman of the British Boxer Indemnity Mission to China, is paying a short visit to Hongkong and is expected on Thursday by the *Empress of Canada*.

Mr. van Steerberg, of the Netherlands Harbour Works, has reported to the police that a Chinese foreman whom he had entrusted \$188.55 on Sunday to pay the workmen, had absconded.

There will be a meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon when a statement will be made regarding the question of village sanitation. A committee is being appointed to consider the problem. The President of the Board will also present a Minute relative to mosquito-breeding on water-cress beds in New Kowloon.

A Chinese boy was admitted to the Kwong Wah Hospital on Sunday, suffering from injuries sustained in falling from the first floor of a house in Battery Street.

It is understood, says *St. John's Cathedral Notes*, that Mr. Mason has raised about \$600 for the Cathedral Organ Fund as a result of the series of six concerts held during the winter months.

The Chinese Boys Scouts of Shanghai, says the *N.C. Daily News*, have written to Lord Willington, head of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission, asking that part of the funds be used in the interest of Chinese boys and girls.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday an order for the confiscation of one revolver and 800 rounds of ammunition discovered on the a.s. *Hyson* was made by Mr. J. H. B. Nihill. The application was made by Revenue Officer Lanigan.

The Bishop of London, who is going to Korea to assist at the consecration of the new Cathedral at Seoul, expects to be in Hongkong for Christmas and has promised to preach in the Cathedral on Christmas morning.—*St. John's Cathedral Notes*.

We regret that the Rev. T. B. Powell is leaving on May 15th after a spell of service in Hongkong which has been all too short. He has done much good work during his brief stay here, and his many friends will wish him every blessing in his future work wherever it may be.—*St. John's Cathedral Notes*.

The loss of several members of the Choir is deplored in *St. John's Cathedral Notes*. Mrs. Mathieson, Mrs. Mather, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Gillham have all left, but welcome is extended to Miss M. Stewart, a new member of the Choir. Several more ladies, gentlemen and boys are still required to fill up vacancies.

Altogether the sum of £11.84 was obtained from Lenten Self-Denial Offerings for Waifs and Strays. Of this sum the amount put in the boxes at the St. John's Cathedral during Lent was \$73.78 (changed into a draft for £25.54) which was forwarded to the Society. Later a cheque for three guineas was received.

After one Chinese had been arrested for attempting to pawn a pair of gilt bangles under the pretence that they were gold, another Chinese was arrested during a raid by detectives on a house in Filken Street. These men appeared before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill at the Kowloon Magistracy on charges of conspiring to defraud. Both defendants pleaded guilty and were sentenced to four months' and three months' hard labour respectively.

Another clever seizure of opium, which a Chinese was attempting to smuggle into the Colony concealed in packets of joss-sticks, was made at the Wing Lok Street wharf yesterday by police searchers. The man had disembarked from the a.s. *Kinsman* from Macao and was carrying four very ordinary looking packets of joss-sticks. The weight excited suspicion and fourteen tals of prepared opium were found found concealed inside the packets, which had been cut in a manner to provide room in the middle while the joss-sticks showed at each end. The Chinese will appear before the magistrate this morning.

The day of drinking boiled water in the British Concession, Tientsin, will be a thing of the past, when the new artesian well system being installed by the British municipal authorities is completed, reports the *North-China Star*. Such excellent results were obtained from the one test well which was driven some time ago, that a contract has been let for the drilling of four more. The rigs for the well-drilling apparatus are now being erected and will be ready to start on active drilling operations within a few days. The wells will be drilled in pairs, and each will have a guaranteed capacity of 200,000 gallons per day. As a matter of fact, they will deliver more than this, the test well now in operation delivering a good bit more than 300,000 gallons daily.

RAINFALL IN APRIL.

The rainfall during April, as recorded at the Botanic Gardens, amounted to 19.90 inches. There were nine days during which there was no rain. On fourteen days the rainfall was less than one inch. The records for the other days are as follows:—

April 1st	1.15 ins.
" 2nd	3.15 "
" 3rd	1.30 "
" 4th	1.25 "
" 5th	3.43 "
" 6th	1.60 "
" 7th	3.95 "

THE LATEST PIRACY.

JUNK LOOTED OF CARGO AND ARMS.

MEMBER OF CREW HELD FOR RANSOM.

With the arrival of a trading junk in port late yesterday the news of the latest piracy came to hand through a report made to the Water Police.

The story told to the police revealed how members of the junk's crew were imprisoned in a hold of the craft by the pirates, who in the meanwhile proceeded to loot the junk of its cargo, arms and ammunition, and then made one of the crew captive, taking him away and holding him for ransom.

From the report made, it appears that the piracy took place nearly three weeks ago in Chinese waters. On April 13th the trading junk left Tam Chow in the Heungshan district, for Hongkong. On board there were five men and four women, and the junk carried a cargo consisting of 210 piculs of wood. On April 14th, when off Taishan, Sun On district, Chinese territory, the crew noticed a steam-launch coming in their direction. When the launch was about 100 yards away the crew of the junk were ordered to lower their sails and heave to. They did not comply with the order, and in due course the launch came alongside.

Five men boarded the junk, two being armed with rifles, and the others with revolvers. They ordered the crew into the cabin on the upper deck where they were placed under the guard of the two men with rifles. Later in the day the male members of the crew were put into the forward hold and the hatch closed and nailed down. On the following day (April 15th) the prisoners were released and found that all the cargo had vanished. The launch had also disappeared, but the two pirates with rifles had been left on board the junk.

Later one of the crew was taken away in a sampan by these men, who told the remainder they were holding him for ransom. The crew of the junk were informed that to secure the release of their comrade they must return to Wong Kok with \$100. The junk then continued on its way and on a village being reached \$100 was borrowed, the junk returning with this money to the rendezvous named by the pirates, where, after paying over the money the captive was released.

The value of the cargo of wood taken was \$350, but in addition to this, the pirates seized all the junk's arms and ammunition, bringing the total value of goods taken up to \$660.

KUOMINTANG COMMITTEE.

FORTHCOMING IMPORTANT MEETING.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Canton will meet in full session on May 15th when an unusually large attendance is expected.

The Central Executive Committee, composed of 36 members, is the highest authority of the Party and meets twice a year, while nine permanent or resident members transact all ordinary routine business.

The coming meeting, it is thought, may have far reaching effects. The question of further co-operation with the Communist Party will come up for discussion and should the Committee decide strongly against such co-operation it is believed that a number of the present leaders in the Canton régime will resign and that the Soviet Commission to South China, under Mr. Borodin, will have to curtail much of their activity.

It is expected that both Mr. Wu Han Min, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has recently returned from Moscow, and Mr. Borodin, Chief Political Adviser to the Kuomintang, will both be present at the meeting.

CAPTURED LAUNCH AT MACAO.

Mr. Ho Ching Hoi, chief picket in charge of patrol boats of the Canton Strike Committee, in his report regarding the Portuguese seizure of a picket launch at Wanchai, near Macao, on April 26th, states that the launch had on board arms and other property worth more than \$50,000. The Strike Committee has asked the Kuomintang to instruct their Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to protest against the seizure and to negotiate for the released of the launch and the five pickets who were on duty on board at the time.

UNEMPLOYED MILITARISTS NOT WANTED.

General Li Chang Tet, the Canton Commissioner of Police, has reiterated an order issued by the predecessor, General Wu Te Chen, on March 18th last, giving all unemployed militarists and discharged soldiers five days in which to depart from Canton.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

NEGOTIATIONS TO AVERT CESSATION OF WORK
BROKEN OFF.

HOPES OF ELEVENTH HOUR AGREEMENT DISSIPATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALREADY A MILLION MINERS ARE IDLE IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE GENERAL STRIKE, WHICH WAS DUE TO COMMENCE ON MONDAY MIDNIGHT (TO-DAY 7 A.M. HONGKONG TIME) WOULD INVOLVE 1,800,000 WORKERS IN THE TRANSPORT AND ALLIED TRADES. THE "DAILY MAIL" DID NOT PUBLISH ON MONDAY BECAUSE THE PRINTERS OBJECTED TO AN ARTICLE CONDEMNING THE STRIKE. THE GOVERNMENT REFERRING TO THIS GROSS INTERFERENCE WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS STATED THAT SUCH ACTION INVOLVED A CHALLENGE TO CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND THE FREEDOM OF THE NATION. HYDE PARK IS CLOSED AND IS BEING USED AS A MILK DISTRIBUTING CENTRE. "WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED," SAYS MR. J. H. THOMAS.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The *Daily Mail* is not publishing to-morrow (Monday) owing to a strike of printers, who objected to a leading article condemning the general strike. The Editor of the *Mail* refused to alter the article.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION.

LATER.

The Home Secretary issued a notification late last night stating that the country must be prepared for a general strike to-morrow.

The Government is taking all possible steps to maintain the supply of food, fuel and light, to ensure the protection of all engaged in these industries and the preservation of law and order.

Recruiting stations for volunteers will be opened to-day.

GOVERNMENT STAND FIRM.

LATER.

An official statement, issued from No. 10, Downing Street at one o'clock in the morning says:—

The following decision by His Majesty's Government has been conveyed to-night to Mr. Pugh, Chairman of the Trade Union Congress Committee.—The Government believe no solution of the difficulties of the coal industry which is both practicable and honourable to all concerned can be reached except by sincere acceptance of the 'Report of the Commission. In the expression, 'acceptance of the Report' is included both the reorganisation of the industry, which should be put in hand immediately, and, pending the results of the reorganisation being attained, such interim adjustment of wages or hours of work as will make it economically possible to carry on the industry in the meantime.

If the miners, or the Trade Union Committee on their behalf, were prepared to say plainly that they would accept this proposal, the Government would have been ready to resume negotiations and continue the subsidy for a fortnight, but since the discussions which have occurred between Ministers and members of the Trade Union Committee, it has come to the knowledge of the Government not only that specific instructions have been sent, under the authority of the Executives of the Trade Unions represented at the conference convened by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, asking their members in several of the most vital industries and services of the country, to carry out a general strike on Tuesday next, but that overt acts have already occurred, including gross interference with the freedom of the Press, such action involves a challenge to constitutional rights and the freedom of the nation.

His Majesty's Government, therefore, before it can continue the negotiations, must require from the Trade Union Committee both the repudiation of the actions referred to that have already occurred and an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the instructions for a general strike.

"WAR DECLARED."

"War has been declared" was the statement made by Mr. J. H. Thomas to Pressmen after the breaking off of the negotiations.

It is learned that the Government's preliminary arrangements for the distribution of supplies are already operating. It is stated on behalf of the Government that the food conditions are normal and that there is no need for anxiety on the part of the public, and still less anything in the nature of a panic, if they loyally carry out the Government regulations with regard to food, coal, petrol and other essential supplies and do not indulge in hoarding. Their comfort and convenience will be safeguarded and in the event of the newspapers ceasing publication, the Government will keep the public informed by means of wireless and bulletins posted at Town Halls and Post Offices.

SUNDAY'S MEETINGS.

LATER.

The usual Sunday calm was varied by a succession of meetings of political and labour leaders, striving to effect a settlement.

In the morning a ninety-minute Cabinet council was held, and meanwhile the General Council of the Trades Union Congress was sitting at its headquarters. The significant announcement was made that the Miners' Executive had been telegraphically recalled from the districts.

BASIS FOR NEGOTIATION.

LATER.

The Cabinet sat from five to seven o'clock in the evening when it summoned the Trades Union Council negotiating committee.

This development is held to indicate that a basis for negotiation has been found.

The ponderous machinery in connection with the strike is gradually gaining momentum. Food Commissioners have arrived at their posts and the National Union of Railwaymen have formulated regulations for running the milk trains. The Railway Companies have received notices terminating employment to-morrow.

TRADES UNIONS' STIPULATION.

LATER.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress has issued a manifesto declaring, *inter alia*, that even now an honourable settlement can be reached, but the Government's demand that the miners' leaders should consent in advance of negotiation to a reduction of wages must be withdrawn. The notices also must be withdrawn, to allow the negotiations to proceed without the issue being prejudged. It concludes that there is no shadow of reason why the miners should be locked out or the grave decision for a stoppage be allowed to take effect. If it does, then the responsibility will lie with the Government and the owners.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

HOPEFUL DEVELOPMENT.

REUTER, May 2nd.

What is regarded as a hopeful development in the Labour crisis took place late last night when the negotiating committee of the Trades Union Congress visited the Premier. Mr. Baldwin was accompanied by several members of the Cabinet. It is understood that in the course of the meeting, a statement was made by the representatives of the Trades Union Congress to the effect that a conclusion of negotiations was in immediate prospect when the general strike was due to begin at midnight on Monday. The meeting, which lasted five hours, adjourned at 1.30 this morning.

An official statement, issued from No. 10, Downing Street, before the meeting, stated that the Premier has received a letter from the General Council of the Trades Union Congress advising him that the conduct of the dispute and negotiations would be undertaken by the General Council, and that the General Council would hold themselves available at any moment should the Government desire to discuss the matter further. The Premier had, thereupon, invited the representatives of the Trades Union Congress to meet him.

After the meeting, Mr. G. H. Thomas, one of the Negotiating Committee of the Trades Union Congress, said:—"The Prime Minister, having received a communication from the Trades Union Congress, invited the Congress Committee to explain it. After a long discussion, it was found necessary that further explanations should be given, which was done by a small committee of that body. The matter is, adjourned with the hope that further negotiations will take place to-day. (Sunday.)"

At noon to-day a Cabinet Council was held. In the afternoon the General Council of the Trades Union Congress met. It adjourned, while its Negotiating Committee visited the office of the Labour Party. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labour Party was there, and subsequently there was a meeting the decision of which was not disclosed. The Negotiating Committee then rejoined the General Council, whose deliberations were continued. At seven o'clock the Negotiating Committee proceeded to Downing Street and again met the Premier and Members of the Cabinet.

Some significance attaches to the fact that the members of the Miners' Executive, most of whom returned to their districts after the breakdown of the coal negotiations of Friday, have been recalled to London by telegram sent out this morning by the headquarters of the Miners' Federation.

In view of the coal stoppage, the Government has taken steps to conserve the available coal supplies in this country. It has notified all foreign Governments that, as there is no reserve of bunker coal at British ports and no prospects of the replenishment of current stocks, it will not be possible to provide bunker coal in this country for vessels, other than those performing services essential to the national interest. The Government has added to this the notification that every effort will be made to minimise delay or inconvenience to foreign shipping.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

LONDON, LATER.

It is officially announced that the negotiations to avert a general strike have been broken off.

LATE MEETING.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The Negotiating Committee of the Trade Union Congress arrived at nine in the evening at No. 10 Downing Street, where, it appears, that the Committee assembled in one room and members of the Cabinet in another. Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mrs. Pugh acting as intermediaries.

Mr. Herbert Smith, Mr. A. J. Cook and other members of the Miners' Executive have been recalled from the country districts and arrived at Downing Street by taxi at 11.45.

This development is considered hopeful.

T.U.C. AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LATER.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress have sent a long letter to Mr. Baldwin expressing surprise and regret at the Government's decision to terminate the discussions, and declaring the public will judge the nature of the Government's intention by its "precipitate and calamitous decision," and declaring that "the sincere work in which the Council has been engaged to obtain an honourable settlement has been wrecked by the Government's unprecedented ultimatum."

As regards the Government's first reason for breaking off the negotiations, namely, that specific instructions were sent to trade unionists in several industries and services to cease work, the letter says it is not unusual for workmen to cease work in defence of their interests as wage-earners, and the specific reason for the decision in this case was to secure for the workers the same right as employers insist on with their workers, namely, that negotiations shall be conducted free from an atmosphere of strike or lock-out.

The Council disclaims any knowledge of overt acts including interference with the liberty of the Press mentioned in the Government statement, and says the decisions of the Council definitely forbid any such independent and unauthorised action. It regrets it was not given an opportunity of investigating and dealing with the alleged incidents before the Government made them an excuse for breaking off the peace discussions.

EMERGENCY PREPARATIONS.

LATER.

The magnitude of the threatened general strike is gaugable by the fact that already a million miners are idle, and the general strike will involve 1,800,000 workers in the transport and allied trades.

Meanwhile thousands of volunteers have already enrolled at the temporary recruiting office, a wooden hut in the court yard of the Foreign Office.

The Electrical Power Engineers Association, representing technicians employed at the electrical stations, have sent a letter to the Premier declaring they have resolved to help to maintain essential public services in connection with the supply of electricity.

Hyde Park was closed to the public at midnight, and is to be used as a milk distributing centre for London. Arrangements have been made to call up special constables.

HOW GERMANY IS AFFECTED.

BERLIN, May 2nd.

Developments in the British coal-mining dispute are being watched most interestedly in Germany. German mine-owners, who have recently been suffering from British competition, are pleased at the prospect, regarding their share of the world's coal trade as wrested from them by British mines.

The leaders of the Socialists and Communist parties are urging German miners to do their utmost to help their British colleagues, and opine they will be able to prevent the direct transport of coal from the Ruhr to Britain, and are negotiating with Dutch Labour Unions with a view to preventing German coal reaching Britain, *via* Holland.

JAPANESE SUPPORT FOR MINERS.

TOKYO, May 3rd.

It is reported that after a special meeting this afternoon the Japan Transport Union have cabled to the British Transport Union: "Our comrades will fight to the last."

The Japanese miners are expected to send similar messages to-morrow, whilst it is reported the leading labour organisations are discussing the question of supporting the British strikers in all ways possible.

THE "DAILY MAIL" LEADER.

LONDON, May 3rd.

The *Daily Mail* leader to which the printers objected was headed "For King and Country," and said *inter alia*: "The general strike is not an industrial dispute, it is a revolutionary moment intended to inflict suffering on the great mass of innocent persons of the community and therefore, put forcible constraint on the Government. It cannot be tolerated by any civilised Government. We call on all law abiding men and women to hold themselves for the service of King and country."

CROWD RUSH MR. CHURCHILL.

LATER.

Mr. Churchill while walking from Downing Street to Whitehall was rushed by a crowd which the police were keeping back on the opposite side of Whitehall. They rushed across and hemmed in the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A number of police had to be brought from Downing Street to clear a way for him, and eventually Mr. Churchill was compelled to take refuge in the Home Office.

Meanwhile a queue of a thousand strong was lining up in the Foreign Office quadrangle, waiting to sign on as volunteers to help the Government.

PARIS MURDER.

EX-AMBASSADOR'S WIFE FOUND SHOT IN HEAD.

PARIS, May 2nd.

Madame Regnault, wife of the ex-ambassador to Tokyo, has been discovered murdered in her flat, apparently by a burglar.

The cook, entering her mistress' bedroom, found it in chaos, with furniture lying broken about the floor. Madame Regnault's body was in a corridor, apparently shot in the head. Her husband was away from home.

NEW TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE.

LARGEST BUILT IN BRITAIN.

The arrival of the first consignment of the new type of locomotive which Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. have constructed for the South Australian Government is being watched at Adelaide with great interest by railway men from all parts of the world. The mountain type, which is designed to overcome special difficulties of haulage in South Australia, is the largest locomotive built in Britain. It weighs 219 tons and has a wheel base of 73ft. 11in. These and other locomotives were transported in a new type of motor ship specially built for this purpose. The mountain type of locomotive, in conjunction with the large capacity of the trucks which the Government have ordered in the United States, will revolutionise railway transport in South Australia.

It is important, says an Adelaide correspondent, that British manufacturers of railway material should watch closely these and similar developments. They may be entirely unsuitable to the British railway systems, but this should not deter British firms from adapting their designs to meet the special needs of this country, whose great distances and unique transport problems demand special treatment. If the new locomotive achieves the anticipated success, the great British firm has made an important contribution to the development work of the Commonwealth.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPANESE SHIPPING DISASTER.
SEARCH FOR "CHICHIBU MARU'S"
MISSING CONTINUES.

TOKYO, May 3rd.

Latest reports indicate that ten of the *Chichibu Maru's* survivors are members of the crew and the other 89 fishermen. Amongst those rescued, one has died and 13 are in a critical condition.

The search for the remaining 150 continues unceasingly, but is hampered by tempestuous seas.

In the meantime, it is reported that the *Chichibu Maru's* hull is so badly broken up that salvage will probably be found impossible.

COLONEL HAYLEY BELL.

ONE OF HIS ASSAILANTS STILL
IN HOSPITAL.

Comments from Canton dealing with the assault by pickets on Colonel Hayley Bell last week show that the Commissioner of Customs, in the true Christian spirit, gave rather more freely than he received. He was able to return to his office as usual the same afternoon but Dr. C. C. Wu has informed the British Consul that one of his assailants is not out of hospital yet.

As reported in the *Daily Press* the Canton Government expressed its regret to the Commissioner for the occurrence and insisted upon the Strike authorities sending two officials to apologise. The French Bridge has now been picketed by the police and interference with and searching of foreigners have been forbidden.

SEQUEL TO "TUNGCHOW"
PIRACY.PRESENTATION BY OWNERS TO
CHIEF OFFICER AND ENGINEER.

A very pleasant function took place at the Shanghai offices of the China Navigation Company on April 28th, when Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, head of the Shanghai office of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, agents of the C. N. Co., made presentations to Mr. J. R. Nisbet, chief officer of the *Tungchow*, and to Mr. G. A. Johnston, chief engineer of the ship.

The present to Mr. Nisbet took the form of a valuable chronometer, while Mr. Johnston was the recipient of a beautiful gold watch. The presents had been forwarded to Shanghai from the head offices of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, in London, as an appreciation of the conduct and work of the officers concerned during the four days the *Tungchow* was in charge of the pirates. The presentation was attended by a number of officials of the China Navigation Company, and in handing over the chronometer to Mr. Nisbet and the watch to Mr. Johnston, Mr. Shaw, in a felicitous speech, referred to the good work of the recipients, who replied briefly.—N.C. *Daily News*.

WANDERLUST.

A MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOE.

At the Central Magistracy before Major C. Willson yesterday, a naturalised German, named Brown Parkinson appeared on a charge of vagrancy, and was committed to the House of Detention.

He told the Magistrate that he was formerly a planter in New Guinea, but had given it up to become a seaman. He desired to get a round-the-world ship, and had come to Hongkong for that purpose.

The police said that defendant had arrived in the Colony in December 1924 and was merely an adventurer. He had incurred debts and eventually the Consul refused to recognise him.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

COMPENSATION OF HIGH TAXES.

Addressing the Leeds Luncheon Club, Sir Arthur Balfour said the buying of British goods was all right within limits, but, if carried too far, might seriously damage international trade. Production was his specific for the maintenance of the present standard of living. Given a higher standard of production, he was by no means pessimistic. If they looked into the trade of the world it was instructive to see that we were doing 9 per cent. more of the world's trade than ever before, and we were in direct touch with more customers than ever.

He thought that the high taxation had not been all bad. It had made us look more closely into our private affairs and into our businesses, and one result would be that our sons would be brought up in a harder school. The young had a strenuous life to face, and he thought there ought to be more time spent in the homes and less in the streets and cinemas. In that way they would absorb their education better, and would be preparing themselves for a life which would call for nerve and grit by sitting up at nights.

ANOTHER WANCHAI FIGHT.

AMERICAN SAILORS ATTACKED BY
CHINESE CROWD.

Last night the conflict in Spring Garden Lane between Chinese coolies and American sailors was renewed. About 8.30 p.m. a crowd of nearly 200 Chinese assaulted an American sailor, who was slightly the worse for liquor. One Chinese struck him over the head with a bottle, and he received a nasty cut.

He was rescued by Police Sergeant Clark, who was assisted by four military police in dispersing the crowd.

About five minutes later another American sailor was attacked by a gang of Chinese, but this man, seeing the danger in which he was in, ran towards the police. A military policeman then went to No. 2 Police Station to summon assistance, and Divisional Inspector Ogg, accompanied by Sergeant Roberts soon arrived on the scene, and the Chinese quickly dispersed.

After this things seemed normal.

A NEW WORLD OF INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE'S
INQUIRY.IMPORTANCE OF WORKERS'
WELFARE.

The Committee on Industry and Trade appointed by the Socialist Government in July 1924, under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Balfour, has issued a "Survey of Industrial Relations" (Stationery Office), which follows their volume entitled "A Survey of Overseas Markets," published last July. As in the previous case, the volume is descriptive—though based on authoritative information—and does not contain definite recommendations for action. Points from the volume, which contains nearly 500 pages, are:

Explaining that the Board of Trade Index Number of wages showed a rise of about 13 or 14 per cent. in the 20 years preceding the war, the committee, examining the rates of money wages in 1924 and 1925 as compared with 1914, state that on the whole this rise may be taken to average between 70 and 75 per cent. over industry as a whole.

Broadly speaking, the proportionate rise has been greater for the less skilled than for the more highly skilled work-people.

The proportionate rise has also been unequal as between different industries, the dominant difference being between industries largely exposed to foreign competition and those less exposed.

The prevailing rates of increase of weekly rates of money wages in the most exposed trades range from 45 to 75 per cent., with an average of about 60, while for the trades sometimes described as "sheltered" the increases range from 80 to 120 per cent., with an average of about 100.

In industries in which time rates of wages prevail, skilled workers fully employed in industries directly exposed to foreign competition are on the average less well off than before the war, while unskilled workers generally, and workers both skilled and unskilled in the so-called "sheltered" industries, have, generally speaking, improved their average position as regards purchasing-power.

The method of payment by results has probably been gaining somewhat on payment by time.

U.S. WELFARE SYSTEM.

On the question of industrial fatigue the committee believe that researches by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board may have important bearings on industrial efficiency.

The committee refer to improvements in the amenities of workshop life and in industrial relations, and the increased continuity of personnel and productive efficiency which have already taken place and may be expected to result in increasing measure from the development of welfare work.

They refer to the increasing attention which welfare activity is receiving in the other principal industrial countries, and note the trend, especially in America, towards regarding provision for welfare as an essential part of good business organisation rather than as merely philanthropic activity.

Attention is also drawn to the loss of time in certain important industries, e.g., the engineering, shipbuilding, and building trades, due to "demarkation disputes" due largely to the modern tendency to sub-division of operations, which results in disputes between different bodies of skilled workmen as to their right to perform a particular branch of work.

The Committee refer to the development of the Joint Industrial Councils and consider that, probably far fewer disputes to-day arise out of mere misunderstanding than before the war.

Referring to the systems of compulsory awards, prohibition of strikes and compulsory investigation of disputes adopted in certain Dominions, they draw attention to the danger suggested by the experiences of Australia and New Zealand that where compulsion is present conciliation in the true sense will be neglected.

The horse is rapidly passing into a stage fit only for a zoo.—*Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P.*

To the best of my scientific belief what I am saying is the truth—that life is a permanent thing.—*Sir Oliver Lodge.*

Most of us would be better for being rationed and exercised as a racehorse is rationed and exercised.—*Prof. Leonard Hill.*

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"NAGPORE"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 3rd MAY, 1926.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Duvall, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 23rd May, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MAKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1926. [3525]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"KEYBER"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 1st MAY, 1926.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR,
MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID,
ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Duvall, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage Period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 21st May, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MAKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1926. [3514]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM HULL, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENBROCK"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th May, 1926, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 16th May, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th May, 1926, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1926. [3499]

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 3rd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.00	29.99	29.97
Temperature	73	71	73
Humidity	71	75	70
Wind Direction	E	E	ESE
" Force	1	2	2
Weather	OM	O	C
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 2nd ... 74
Lowest open-air Temperature on 3rd ... 71

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 4th to 10th, 1926.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height	Days of Week	Days of Month
Tues.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	Wed.	5
		3 57	4 0	6 8	3 9		
		1 19	4 8	9 42	1 3		
Wed.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	Thur.	6
		3 54	4 2	6 10	3 1		
		2 39	4 3	10 58	1 3		
		6 18	4 2	9 42	1 3		
Thur.	6	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	Fri.	7
		3 54	4 8	6 0	1 3		
		5 51	6 0	11 39	3 8		
		7 23	5 2	10 49	1 4		
Fri.	7	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	Sat.	8
		3 54	4 8	6 0	1 3		
		6 59	6 0	10 52	1 4		
		7 51	5 8	1 27	1 6		
Sun.	8	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	Sun.	9
		3 54	4 8	6 0	1 3		
		8 18	6 0	1 45	2 4		
Mon.	10	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mon.	10
		3 54	4 8	6 0	1 3		

THE SECRET OF HIGH WAGES.

WHY AMERICA IS PROSPEROUS.
THE AUSTIN AND LLOYD REPORT.

The activities of two young British engineers, Mr. Bertram Austin and Mr. W. Francis Lloyd, have recently caused much interest in industrial and diplomatic circles in this country. Having had considerable experience in Great Britain in our greatest engineering undertakings, they determined to make a tour of the big industrial plants of America with a view to arriving at a better understanding of this fundamental difference between British and American industrial systems. In the course of this tour they interviewed the most prominent captains of industry and the most efficient plants in the United States.

On their return they issued a Report bearing the title "The Secret of High Wages." (Fisher Unwin, 3s. 6d.) which had a remarkable reception. Indeed one might reasonably say with truth that the basis on which not a few of the special trade missions are now being sent to America was suggested by this confidential Report.

Below is given an interview granted to a representative of the Observer by Mr. Austin and Mr. Lloyd, who point out that while we still have our million workless, while our exports are less than four-fifths of their pre-war volume and the taxpayer is being called on to bear the losses of one of the oldest and greatest industries, the great American Republic is enjoying a larger measure of prosperity than at any other stage in its history.

NO SIGNS OF POVERTY.
"Wherever we went in the United States," said Mr. Austin, "we were struck by the total absence of the outward and visible signs of poverty such as are only too evident in any English manufacturing town—beggars, street singers, and ragged children. We were naturally led to inquire into the reasons for this striking contrast, and found that the commonly accepted views entirely failed to meet the facts."

For instance, it is sometimes stated that America owes her prosperity to the bounty of Nature, who has dowered her with nearly half the world's coal resources and more than half of its copper, cotton, steel, and oil. But why, then, are we not equally prosperous, seeing that our Empire actually produces nearly two-thirds of the world's wool and rubber, nearly three-fourths of its tea and gold, and practically all its jute? We cannot shift the blame to Nature. Other apologists have traced America's prosperity to her control of a vast home market. But Great Britain has the whole world for her market, with an unrivalled organisation built up by a century's trading experience.

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS."
"No," our inquiries showed plainly that America's prosperity was due less to her natural advantages than to the enlightened policy of her citizens in developing them. Employers and employees alike have grasped a simple principle which is in danger of being overlooked in Great Britain—that it is more profitable to sell a large output at a comparatively low price than a small output at a high price. "The British employer spends much time considering how best to resist price reductions. The British worker has been taught to regard 'cut canny' as an article of faith. In America the principle of small profits and quick returns is almost universal. During the last eighteen years the Ford Motor Company, by reducing its prices by two-thirds, has increased its sales 200 times over. The lowest wage paid to any of its workers is 25s. 2d. a day, and the prosperity of its proprietors a matter of legend."

"Increased sales mean an enormous saving in overhead costs. They also economise capital, thus enabling a business to handle a larger volume of orders with a smaller financial outlay. The resulting benefit accrues to worker and employer alike. The secret of high wages is a large output at competitive prices."

FOUR SUGGESTIONS.
"What do you consider the best method of obtaining such an increased production?" was the next question put.

"First and foremost, the most up-to-date machinery that human invention can provide," replied Mr. Lloyd. "The American manufacturer never hesitates to scrap expensive machinery whenever he can reduce his costs by so doing. One concern with plant valued at \$15,000,000 allowed in 1924 no less than \$81,400,000 for depreciation. Incidentally, it paid a dividend to its shareholders of 80 per cent."

"Secondly, an honest effort is required on the part of the workers to get the best out of the improved machinery, in the knowledge that they will obtain a fair share of the resulting benefits. Given such a spirit, there is no practical limit to the output and the wage obtainable per worker."

"Thirdly, promotion must be by merit, and by merit only."
"Fourthly, the utmost possible attention must be paid to the welfare of the workers. In many American establishments a real 'esprit de corps' obtains, based on the very material fact that productivity per head is so high that a great loss is suffered by the employer when a man is absent."

(Continued on next Column.)

AFRICAN NATIVES IN INDUSTRY.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
NO NEED FOR EUROPEAN PLANTATIONS.

A writer in a recent London paper says:—

An important announcement of policy has been made during the week by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who is making a tour of British West Africa. In a statement made at Lagos to *The Times* correspondent, he says that he sees no necessity for the introduction of European plantations in Nigeria in order to improve the conditions of the West African palm-oil industry, in face of growing competition from the Dutch Indies and the Congo, his opinion being that the natives themselves can do all that is necessary.

It is taken as granted, in circles connected with West Africa in this country, that the Under-Secretary, in making this declaration of policy, has followed one of two courses: Either he went to West Africa authorised by his chief, the Colonial Secretary, and possibly the Cabinet, to use a free hand in regard to any departure in policy; or he has, after examining the position in Nigeria on the spot, been in touch with his official headquarters by cable, and has received authority to speak as he has done. In either case it may be regarded as certain that there will be no introduction in British West Africa of the system of European plantations worked by concessionaires.

Such an announcement is a significant endorsement of the spirit in which hundreds of British administrators have worked in the four British colonies in West Africa for generations. It may also lead up to a quite new relationship between the British Governments of the four Colonies and the African producers; and to the utilisation of public credit for the benefit of the producers and through them their country, and through that of British manufacturers of oil-extracting and other machinery. When one bears in mind that such producers are, without exception, members of African tribes and races, it will be seen that we are probably at the beginning of a new chapter in the relationship between Great Britain and the indigenous people.

For some time it has been felt by many that the competition referred to is becoming so serious that new methods in the cultivation and treatment of palm oil produce—ever in more and more demand by the world—had become necessary. But even upon this preliminary point opinion is not unanimous. So high an authority as Sir Frederick Lugard, undoubtedly supported by a section of the business houses, regards the menace as serious. On the other hand, another high authority, Sir Hugh Clifford, until lately Governor of Nigeria and now Governor of Ceylon, contends strongly that with the ever-growing demand for this produce, Nigeria can face the future with equanimity.

If, as seems to follow from Mr. Ormsby-Gore's statement, the system of independent African production and land-ownership, with its accompanying, thus far, of practically unbroken political peace and steady commercial expansion, is to be left in principle, though improved in detail, the fact is of much significance to this country and to such European communities as that in the Union of South Africa; for the native people of British West Africa exceed twenty millions, and are thus not far short of being one-fifth of the total population of Africa.

THE TRADITION OF SECRECY.

"Is it possible to transplant these ideas to British soil?" was a question very naturally suggested. "Do they not amount to a veritable revolution in our industrial attitude? What do you consider the most effective way of bringing about such a change in a country like Great Britain, where individualistic traditions are all-powerful?"

"We agree," was the reply. "The difficulties are certainly formidable, and cannot be overcome in a day. The most essential step is the breaking down of the traditions of secrecy in business matters which divide employers from workers and from other employers in the same trade. Only then will workers learn to regard their interests as common with those of their employers. There should be no subconscious dread that increased effort will be made an excuse for cutting wages, as has been far too often the case in years gone by. The exchange of trade information, again, even between competitors, is essential if the full harvest of improved technical knowledge is to be reaped. Such a policy is largely practised in America, not for altruistic reasons, but because it has been found to pay."

"The great trade unions enjoy an immense power in our labour world. Any forward movement must begin by enlisting their cordial support. Surely it is not impossible to convince those at the helm, who are generally able and far-sighted men, that they are to have 'a square deal'! It will then be for them to convince their members that the best hope for the future lies not along the lines of a defensive battle to maintain present standards, but of a co-operative effort to improve them. With such spirit on both sides, there is no reason why this country should not run the United States very closely in the matter of prosperity."

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per. s.s. *Koten Maru*, on May 2nd.—Mr. G. G. Worrall.
Per *Shirata*, on May 2nd.—Mr. W. Reiner, Mr. and Mrs. Mannock, Mr. and Mrs. C. Baker, Miss K. Burchard, Miss Lois Cope, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. A. R. Villar, Mr. C. Miller, Miss A. Skinnemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. O'Day.

Per s.s. *Katori Maru* from London and ports.—Mr. S. S. Albert, Mrs. M. Albert, Mr. J. Albert, Mr. G. S. Barcu, Mrs. C. H. Baynton, Mrs. F. O. Baynton, Miss M. C. Baynton, Mr. J. R. Kinghorn, Mrs. J. S. Kinghorn, and Miss A. Kinghorn.

For Shanghai.—Mrs. M. Brun, Mrs. E. Fairbairn, Mrs. D. Smotin.

For Yokohama.—Mr. F. E. Ringer, Mrs. A. E. Ringer, Mrs. H. Vines, Miss J. Vines.

Per s.s. *President Jefferson*—For Hongkong.—Mr. G. A. Abendanon, Mrs. M. A. Amajo, Mrs. J. Aquino, Mr. H. Bayne, Mrs. H. N. Birckett, Miss E. Birckett, Miss E. Box, Mrs. W. G. N. Buckish, Mr. H. V. Campbell, Mr. J. O. C. Donelan, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dyer, Mr. H. E. Hancock, Mr. G. M. Heaphy, Mr. S. Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lautzenhiser, Mr. E. Le Duc, Rev. L. Morrow, Mr. A. Munoz, Rev. Brother Paul, Mr. V. Siles, Mr. W. E. Strutterham, Miss M. Taylor, Miss M. Turnbull, Mrs. C. Urquico, Master C. Urquico, Master L. Urquico, Miss S. Urquico, Mrs. J. R. Wilson and Miss Florence Wilson.

For Shanghai.—Capt. Wm. E. Bergin, U.S.A., Mrs. J. F. Howard, Mr. E. E. Parsons, Capt. O. Paus, Mrs. D. E. Walters.

For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Miller, Mr. F. V. Walker, Mr. John Walton, Mr. Wm. W. Wilson.

For Yokohama.—Lt.-Col. F. Hodcoll, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Hodcoll, Mr. T. E. Hodcoll, Mr. B. R. Baume, U.S.N., Mrs. C. R. Baume, Lt. J. P. Carney, U.S.N., Mr. H. A. Love, Mr. W. L. Marshall, Lt. J. A. Roberts, Jr., U.S.N., Mrs. Mary C. Roberts, Lt. C. H. Thompson, U.S.N., Mrs. V. M. Thompson, Mr. F. G. Weilmann, Mrs. J. F. Weilmann, Miss D. Weilmann, Mr. and Mrs. L. Weinheimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Werner.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* left Shanghai on May 3rd at 4 p.m., and is due at Hongkong on Thursday. The *Canada* will leave Hongkong for Manila at 6 p.m. on Thursday and is due back on Tuesday, May 11th. She will leave for Vancouver, via Shanghai, Japan, on Friday, May 14th, at noon.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Shanghai on May 3rd at 12.30 p.m., and is due at Nagasaki on Tuesday (Friday) at 6 p.m.

The s.s. *Talamba* of the B.I. and Apcar Line, will leave Amoy for Hongkong on Wednesday, and is due here on the 6th inst.

The s.s. *Taiyang*, of the Australian-Oriental Line, will arrive in Hongkong on May 17th, and will sail at noon on May 22nd.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR MAY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.)

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
May 4th.....	5.50 a.m.	6.51 p.m.
" 5th.....	5.49 "	6.52 "
" 6th.....	5.49 "	6.52 "
" 7th.....	5.49 "	6.53 "
" 8th.....	5.47 "	6.53 "
" 9th.....	5.47 "	6.54 "
" 10th.....	5.46 "	6.54 "
" 11th.....	5.46 "	6.54 "
" 12th.....	5.44 "	6.55 "
" 13th.....	5.44 "	6.55 "
" 14th.....	5.44 "	6.55 "
" 15th.....	5.43 "	6.55 "
" 16th.....	5.43 "	6.56 "
" 17th.....	5.42 "	6.56 "
" 18th.....	5.42 "	6.57 "
" 19th.....	5.42 "	6.57 "

BEGGARS OLD AND NEW.

TWO WARS COMPARED.

The London Mendicity Society was founded in 1819 by the great Duke of Wellington, at a time when the country swarmed with disbanded soldiers after the Napoleonic war. Roughly it played the part in the London of that time that is played after the Great War by our ex-service organisations. The Society still exists, and now, as then, it acts as a sort of clearing-house for information about London's street beggars and begging-letter writers.

It was evidence of the steady continuity of things in England to find the present Duke of Wellington taking the chair in Apsley House to-day at the Society's meeting. It is, as the Duke pointed out, due to the work of the societies that help ex-servicemen that the streets are not swarming with beggars as they were a century ago. There has been no great increase of begging since the war, but the fear was expressed that as disabled men get older—and perhaps, though this was not said, as people forget men who fought in the Great War—some may come down to begging.

About a thousand beggars are taken up by the police every year in the London streets. About a third of this number are professionals, and the remainder are casuals or recruits. The Society has its own constable who specialises in beggars, and probably knows more than anyone in London about them. A great part of the work is sifting out worthy from unworthy begging-letter writers. Inquiry is made more difficult by the habit of practised begging-letter writers of using accommodation addresses for the receipt of

replies. Many deliver their own letters and wait for an answer. Attention is also given to the small money-lender who preys upon the poor, and the hope was expressed to-day that the bill now in the House of Lords would catch in its net the small fry as well as the big sharks. Examples were given at the meeting of money-lenders who have been known to charge four shillings weekly interest on a loan of £2, which comes to round about 1,000 per cent.

APSLEY HOUSE.

Apsley House is one of the least known of London's famous houses, apart from the Piccadilly frontage, which the great Duke faced with Bath stone, thus making an Adam house of red brick. Every one has heard how the Duke's windows were broken by the mob during the Reform agitation, which caused him to put up bullet-proof iron blinds. In the big room overlooking Hyde Park the Waterloo-Banquet was held every year during the Duke's life.

Inside the house is hardly altered from the days of the Duke's occupation—it is full of tarnished and rather forbidding splendour. There are colossal portraits—Wilkie's George the Fourth looked down on the meeting to-day—and there are portraits of kings and emperors of the French War period. There is a pale copy of marble busts of Napoleon and of the great Duke. Napoleon appears, too, in a big picture of the Battle of Waterloo, of which the Duke is reported to have said: "Good, very good; not too much smoke."

The house contains, too, fine services of porcelain, and things in silver presented to the Duke by Allied Sovereigns and the City of London, and altogether Apsley House is a wonderful memorial of the heroic days.

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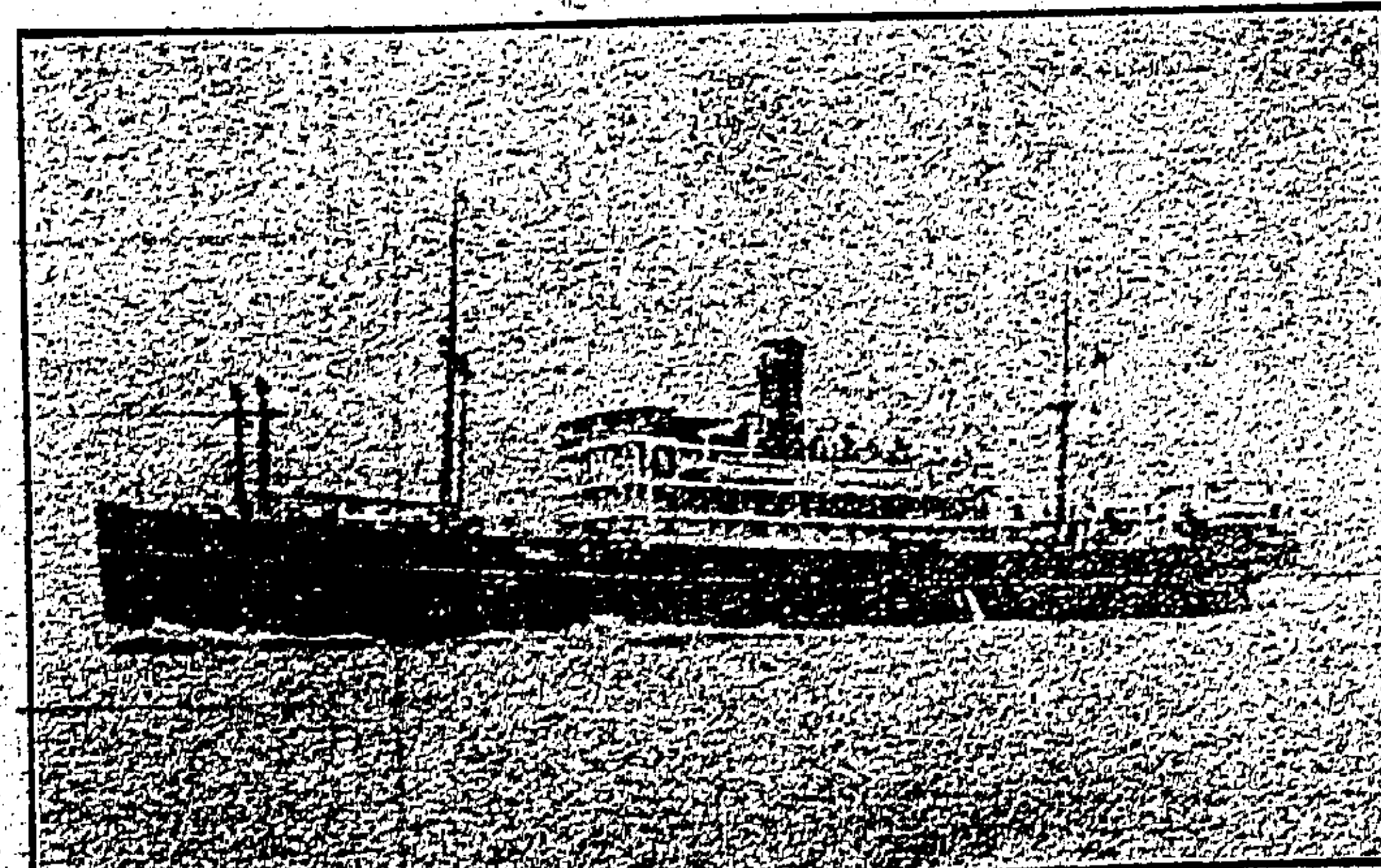
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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

May 2nd.

Chipping, British str., 1,190 tons, Capt. D. G. Burleigh, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, the latter port she left on April 27th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C33—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Haiphong, British str., 1,363 tons, Capt. W. S. Turnbull, from Penang and Singapore, the latter port she left on April 26th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17—Kuen Sang S.S. Co.

Katori Maru, Japanese str., 6,127 tons, Capt. K. Okumura, from Middlesbrough via Singapore, the former port she left on March 13th, with 472 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Kotsu Maru, Japanese str., 1,540 tons, Capt. S. Sato, from Formosa, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Shirata, British str., 4,872 tons, Capt. T. S. Beadle, from Calcutta, which port she left on April 14th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Siberia Maru, Japanese str., 6,117 tons, Capt. S. Ito, from Los Angeles and Yokohama, the latter port she left on April 27th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—N.Y.K.

Taming, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. D. Lupton, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41—B. & S.

Tjialak, Dutch str., 3,613 tons, Capt. D. Tals, from Batavia and Balikpapan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—J.C.J.L.

Tyndareus, British str., 7,172 tons, Capt. J. B. Scott, from Seattle, Wash., and Kobe, she left Kobe on April 27th, with lumber, flour and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4—B. & S.

May 3rd.

Burns, British str., 1,297 tons, Capt. J. H. van den Berg, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C34—Shun Tai S.S. Co.

Hui Ning, British str., 806 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Halvard, British str., 1,217 tons, Capt. C. W. Shearer, from Saigon, which port she left on April 25th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40—B. & S.

Hydrangea, British str., 361 tons, Capt. E. Bentley, from Kwang Chow Wan, with general cargo and live stock, lying at Chiu On Wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Nagasaki, British str., 2,072 tons, from Singapore, which port she left on April 27th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Ningpo, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. W. Shaw, from Newchwang and Amoy, with a nil entry, lying at buoy No. C10—B. & S.

President Jefferson, American str., 8,400 tons, Capt. F. R. Nichols, from Manila, with hemp, sugar and general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Admiral Oriental Line.

Tjikembang, Dutch str., 5,025 tons, Capt. P. Lens, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 26th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A26—J.C.J.L.

Tunkin, French str., 516 tons, Capt. F. J. Mervan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41—Messageries Maritimes Co.

CLEARANCES.

May 3rd.

Anking, for Amoy.

Chenan, for Amoy.

Haiphong, for Amoy.

Heiryo Maru, for Takao.

Hygon, for Miki.

Katori Maru, for Shanghai.

Kingpo, for Amoy.

Siberia Maru, for Shanghai.

Shirata, for Manila.

Suyik, for Sui-U Chung.

Suat, for Mauritius.

Tak Hing, for Haiphong.

Tekin Maru, for Tsingtau.

SHIPPING NOTES.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., two junk masters were each fined \$10, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour, for anchoring their junks in the Cable Reserve at Tai Kok Tsui. At the same Court, three boat mistresses were each fined \$5, or five days' hard labour in default, for being on the outside of five other boats alongside the s.s. *Kwangchow*.

The master of the s.s. *Shirata* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore, reported to the Harbour Office yesterday that during the voyage one Chinese infant died. The master of the s.s. *Hai Yang* (British) from Penang and Singapore, reported the death of a Chinese deck passenger from beri beri.

A telegram received at the Harbour Office from the master of the s.s. *Krenvick* states that this vessel, passed a submerged junk in latitude 22° 40' N. Longitude 110° 01' E. The junk is classified as being dangerous to navigation.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 1,543, of which the s.s. *Shirata* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore carried 723, the s.s. *Hai Yang* (British) from Penang and Singapore 322, and the s.s. *Hydrangea* (British) from Kwang Chow Wan 210.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in dock:—Kowloon Dock.—Passet, Vigilante, Hin Sang, Yat Shing.

Tai Koo Dock.—Kwangtung, Clara, Ebsen, Yingchow.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

A feature of yesterday's shipping statement was the noticeable increase in the number of arrivals compared with the preceding twenty-four hours. More over the number of vessels arriving later in the day, too late for inclusion in yesterday morning's returns indicated that to-day's figures also would be large. Cargo necessarily showed a big increase, nearly nine thousand tons as compared with the previous day, although freight for Hongkong was four thousand tons below that entered for the preceding period.

The returns for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that at that hour there were 60 vessels in the harbour, of which 33 were British. The arrivals over this period numbered fourteen, viz.—seven British, one Dutch, one American, four Japanese and one Chinese. The departures came to eight, and these were for the following ports:—For Singapore, one Japanese; for Takao, one Japanese; for Haiphong, one Chinese; for Shanghai, one British; for Swatow, one Japanese; for Tarakan, one British; for Bangkok, one British; for Kwang Chow Wan, one Chinese.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.)

For Hongkong 5,320 tons.

For ports beyond 19,588

Total 24,908

(During the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday.)

For Hongkong 13,030 tons.

For ports beyond 6,012

Total 19,042

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, over fifty per cent. was carried in British vessels, namely 4,612 tons. The heaviest entries were 1,200 tons and 1,002 tons. There were two four-figure entries, among the vessels of other nationalities, namely 1,335 tons by the American arrival, and 1,197 by a Dutch steamer. With regard to freight for ports beyond, entries were all fairly heavy. The heaviest were 7,204 tons and 5,400 tons, both by Japanese steamers, with one British arrival entering, 4,400 tons.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Taming (British) from Haiphong and Hoihow with 772 tons of general cargo and mail.

Tyndareus (British) from Seattle and Kobe with 1,200 tons of lumber, flour and general cargo.

Shirata (British) from Calcutta and Singapore with 688 tons of general cargo, mail and 4,408 tons for ports beyond.

Hui Yang (British) from Penang and Singapore with 500 tons of firewood and general cargo.

Ship Shing (British) from Tientsin and Weihaiwei with 1,002 tons of general cargo and mail.

Hui Ning (British) from Fochow and Swatow with 400 tons of general cargo and mail.

Hydrangea (British) from Kwang Chow Wan with 100 tons of general cargo.

Tjialak (Dutch) from Batavia and Balikpapan with 1,167 tons of various merchandise (including 906 tons of transhipped cargo), mail and 1,375 tons for ports beyond.

President Jefferson (American) from Manila with 1,335 tons of hemp, sugar, mangoes and tobacco, mail and 1,000 tons for ports beyond.

Siberia Maru (Japanese) from Los Angeles and Yokohama with 49 tons of newspapers and general cargo, and one ton for ports beyond.

Katori Maru (Japanese) from Middlesbrough and Singapore with 427 tons of general cargo, mail and 7,204 tons for ports beyond.

Muroran Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Shanghai with 327 tons of general cargo, mail and 5,400 tons for ports beyond.

Kotsu Maru (Japanese) from Takao and Swatow with 552 tons of cement, sugar and general merchandise and mail.

Tak Hing (Chinese) from Nam Tau with 42 piculs of vegetables etc.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for inclusion in the above returns, were:—

Tjikembang (Dutch) from Shanghai with five tons of general cargo, mail and 1,320 tons for ports beyond.

Ningpo (British) from Newchwang and Amoy with a nil entry.

Halvard (British) from Saigon with 19,484 bags of rice, 1,038 of charcoal and 664 tons of sundries.

Bornio (British) from Haiphong with general cargo.

Lee Sang (British) from Tsingtau and Shanghai with 1,900 tons of general cargo and mail.

Hang Yang (British) from Hongay with 2,000 tons of coal.

Nagasaki (British) from Bombay and Singapore with 632 tons of general cargo and mail.

Borneo Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji with 408 tons of general cargo, mail and 4,354 tons for ports beyond.

Tunkin (French) from Haiphong with 700 tons of general cargo and mail.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ceylon (Swedish East Asiatic), due May 12th.

Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due May 6th.

Taipei (Australian-Oriental), due May 10th.

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STEAMERS	Hkong. Leave	Shanghai Leave	Kobe Leave	Yokohama Leave	Vancouver Arrive
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 23	May 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 22	May 25	May 28	May 31	June 14
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	May 29	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 30
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 14	July 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA	June 12	June 15	June 18	June 21	July 19
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 19	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 26
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	June 26	June 29	July 2	July 5	Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 3	July 6	July 9	July 12	Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 3	Sept. 6	Sept. 9	Sept. 12	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 10	Sept. 13	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Oct. 4

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

HONGKONG-MANILA-HONGKONG-SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
May 6	May 8	May 9	May 11
May 20	May 22	May 23	May 25

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SALES SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

SIBERIA MARU (omit Honolulu) ... Tuesday, 4th May, at Noon
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th May

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ROKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 29th May
BAKUYO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th July

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 8th May
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd May
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 5th June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOKIWA MARU ... Thursday, 6th May
TAKAOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th June

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

WAKASA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd June
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th May

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 21st May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGATO MARU ... Thursday, 13th May
BENGAL MARU ... Thursday, 13th May
ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 18th May, at Noon

For further information, apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
ANGERS	..B..	..	11th May, 1926.
AMAZONE	..B..	..	23rd May, ..
D'ARTAGNAN	..A..	9th Apr., 1926	5th June, ..
ANGKOR	..B..	23rd Apr., ..	23rd May, ..
PORTHOS	..A..	7th May, ..	8th June, ..
ANDRE LEBON	..A..	21st May, ..	22nd June, ..
PAUL LECAT	..A..	4th June, ..	8th July, ..

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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [2]

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TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 5th May, at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Wednesday, 5th May, at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWATANG"	Thursday, 6th May, at Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Thursday, 6th May, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Thursday, 6th May, at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 12th May, at Noon.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Thursday, 13th May, at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Thursday, 13th May, at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Thursday, 13th May, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 13th May, at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOJANG"	Thursday, 20th May, at 3 p.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Sunday, 23rd May, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Wednesday, 26th May, at 3 p.m.

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"GLENSANDA"	15th May
"GLENTARA"	30th May
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th June
"GLENSHIEL"	24th May
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	8th July

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Discharges	Leaves Hongkong
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	2nd June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oren.

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On or about 26th May, 1926

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave home-ward-bound on or about
M/S. "Afrika" ...	20th May	—
M/S. "Malaya" ...	10th June	—
M/S. "Peru" ...	21st July	—

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Agents. [14]

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Agents. [23]

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M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 11th June
M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... 3rd July

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King's Building.

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HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
of the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and
Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 4th May, 1926
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 31st May, "

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OUDEKERK" ... 15th May, "
S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 13th July, "

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Telephone: Central No 1574.

Agents,

York Building.

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P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KASHEGAR"	9,005	15th May, Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Hull.
"PRIM"	7,443	21st May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"MIRZAPUR"	8,713	3rd June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"NAGPORE"	5,232	8th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KEYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London.
"MANTUA"	10,992	26th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,128	10th July	Marseilles, London.
"RANPURA"	18,585	24th July	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHEGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOBEA"	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles, London.
"KEYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles, London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Rhedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"SANTHA"	7,754	4th May, 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	7th May	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th May	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	27th May	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th May, 11 a.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	8,400	11th May	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	3rd July	do.

* Omits Sandakan but calls at Kolombangara.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwis, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"SHIRALA"	7,841	4th May, 8 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"NAGPORE"	5,232	4th May, 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,400	9th May	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	19th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,234	21st May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,992	28th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"PADU"	9,097	30th May	do.
"KARMALA"	9,128	11th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	18th June	Shanghai only.
"KASHEGAR"	9,005	25th June	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"RANPURA"	18,585	9th July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DELTA"	8,097	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	29th July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Aug.	do.
"KASHEGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,918	16th Sept.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 3 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Saturday, 8th May, at 1 p.m.

AMOY & FOOCHOW

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Wednesday, 12th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaka Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING", "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

AMOY & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 4th May, 6 a.m.
SAIGON	"NINGPO"	On 4th May, 6 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 4th May, 10 a.m.
SAIGON	"KIUKIANG"	On 4th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 5th May, Noon
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 5th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 6th May, 4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 1th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 3th May, 4 p.m.
ANTUNG & NEWCHOWANG	"LUCHOW"	On 8th May, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 11th May, 8 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 12th May, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone CENTRAL 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY-19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DUE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	17th May	22nd May
CHANGTE	18th June	22nd June
TAIPING	17th July	23rd July
CHANGTE	14th August	20th August

For Freight and Passage Apply to:- BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone: CENTRAL 36.

Agents.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th May

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "VIMINALE"	From Hongkong.
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails 5th May.
	Sails 5th June.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "FIUME-L"	From Hongkong.
M.V. "VIMINALE"	Sails 16th May.
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails 31st May.
	Sails 30th June.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI"	Sails from Calcutta, about 10th May via
S.S. "ATREUS"	Rangoon and Colombo.
S.S. "UMZUMBI"	Sails from Calcutta about 2nd June via
	Rangoon and Colombo.
S.S. "UMHINGA"	Sails from Calcutta, about 2nd July via
	Colombo.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above lines, apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

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BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKWALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "DIOMED"	Via Suez Canal	7th May.
S.S. "ATREUS"	Via Suez Canal	21st May.
S.S. "NINGBOH"	Via Suez Canal	4th June.
S.S. "CITY OF SALISBURY"	Via Suez Canal	18th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. CANTON.

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